ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,049—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	13th May.
B.I.	MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th " Friday.
†*	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	28th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†*	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.
While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo :—
17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	about 23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 5, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY OF VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried.
This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,320	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVERIIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage 12a. 3p. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 14th May, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,032 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th May 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the threat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:
Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are well-known for their recuperating and sustaining qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to European Residents in India, particularly in the hot months.

	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Chambertin	Rs. 36 4	19 4	Rs. 40 12	21 8
Pommard	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
Macon	" 26 4	14 4	" 29 12	16 0
Beaune	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8
Chablis	" 22 0	12 0	" 24 12	13 8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are the best value ever offered to the Indian Public.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hairs to its Natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO
Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.
OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO
Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.
THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

CELLULAR CLOTHING
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
CELLULAR SHIRTS
FOR TENNIS,
FOR OFFICE,
FOR DRESS,
CELLULAR BANIANS.
CELLULAR SLEEPING SUITS.
DELIGHTFULLY COOL WEAR, NON-SHRINKING.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
In the fifth edition of his Book on the "DISEASES OF WOMEN" DR. MACNAUGHTON JONES says:—"I can strongly recommend ST. RAPHAEL WINE for Anæmic Patients; it is rich in Iron and Tannic Acid." Dr. Birch, of Calcutta, in his work on the "Management of Children in India," points out the suitableness of St. Raphael Wine for elder Children."
SOLE AGENTS:— PHILLIPS & CO., LD., {CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,} BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

REPEATING WATCHES.

THE following is a List of a few of the Large Stock of REPEATING WATCHES the Company have on hand. They are of Reliable Quality and Warranted to last a life-time :—

		Rs.
I.	Open-faced Lady's ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, winding with key	150
II.	Silver open-faced ¼ Repeater Watch, with visible works, plain back, large and strong	155
III.	Open-faced Gent's ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, gold dial, winding with key, plain back, suitable for a Monogram or Crest	220
IV.	Hunting ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, Lady's size, Lever movement, handsome silver Dial and Case, beautifully chased	300
V.	Open-faced Gold Quarter Repeater, striking on bell (old fashioned)	300
VI.	Hunting lever ¼ Repeater with Calendar, handsomely chased	450
VII.	Do. do. do. do.	475
VIII.	Crystal faced ¼ Repeater Keyless Lever Watch, Lady's size	480
IX.	Silver-Crystal faced Keyless Lever Minute Repeater Watch, of specially high class make	500
X.	Hunting Keyless Lever ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, with Automatic Sculptor	575
XI.	Crystal-faced Keyless Lever, half quarter, Repeater Engine, turned Gold Case, best make	750
XII.	Same Watch in heavy Hunting Case	825
XIII.	Hunter Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch of best make	975
XIV.	Hunter Keyless Lever Quarter Repeater and Independent Seconds Gold Watch in chased massive Case	1,400
XV.	Hunting, half Chronometer and Minute Repeating Watch, by Dent, in heavy richly chased Case, handsome Silver Dial	1,500
XVI.	Hunting Keyless Lever half-quarter Repeater, set with over 250 Diamonds, in specially heavy Gold Case	1,800
XVII.	Hunting Keyless Lever quarter Repeating Gold Watch, with Chronograph and perpetual Calendar, Chased Case	2,450
XVIII.	Hunting Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch, studded with Diamonds.	5,000

N.B.—All Watches are supplied in handsome Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring, also a WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, also at Poona.

ASK FOR **LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.**
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As there are several worthless imitations under various fictitious names being forced upon the public.
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government, LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER TO LADIES
FOR THE MONTH OF
MAY ONLY.
WHITE NAINSOOK, Rs. 2-14 Per Piece of 12 yds.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.
BLACK GLACE KID COURT SHOES, Rs. 2-14 Per Pair.
Usual Price Rs. 3-12.
BLACK LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS, DIAMOND DYE, Rs. 1-6 Per Pair.
Usual Price Rs. 2.
NOTE.—The above Goods are quite new, and are being sold as an Advertisement only. After May 31st they will revert to the original prices.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.
THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.
THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.
THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest; and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.
Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.
For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમ-ની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT,

"SEAMEN'S REST," PRINCE'S DOCK,

TO-NIGHT, AT 8-30 P.M.

1 Instrumental Trio	Banjo, Concertina, and Piano	Messrs. Wild, Carroll and Good
2 Soprano Song	Reign of Roses	Miss Conry.
3 Baritone Song	Our Jack's come home	A. F. Harrington.
4 Trio	The Fairy Elves	M. T. Carroll and Brothers Harrington.
5 Concertina Solo	Old Fancies	M. T. Carroll.
6 Tenor Song	The Skipper's Flag	H. E. Harrington.
7 Instrumental Trio	Banjo, Concertina, and Piano	Wild, Carroll, and Good.
8 Song	The Merry Rupee	M. T. Carroll.
9 Trio	Ready and True	M. T. Carroll and Brothers Harrington.
10 Soprano Song		Miss Conry.
11 Baritone Song		Mr. Duncan.
12 Concertina Solo	A Musical Treat	Mr. McNaught.
13 Song		Mr. Reynolds.

ADMISSION, Rs. 1 at the Doors.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TILL 10.

THE LAST TWO WEEKS.

ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.

FOR SALE.

EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen, and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 15TH MAY.

RETURN OF THE

WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

A VERITABLE MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

A Demonstration in each Town Visited.

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN INDIA.

Advertisements to the Contrary notwithstanding.

"DOROTHY."

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3. Other Prices as before.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

THE MacIVER LINE S.S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 50 on the Map of Matheran will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 22nd May, at 10 A.M. The sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent of Matheran.

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT SAFES,

WRITING, CASH, DEED AND DESPATCH BOXES.

DETECTOR LOCKS AND PADLOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure Condensing ENGINES, having 26 inches Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, indicating 425 Horse Powers, of Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co's. make.

For Prices and other particulars apply

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપો.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.

FEVERS, AGUE, CHILL!

In all cases use at once Squibb's AGUE SPECIFIC, the King of all Fever Remedies: a wonderful cure, acting as at Charm, instantly relieving most annoying symptoms of Fevers, Ague, Chill, &c., and enabling the sufferers to battle against the disease and recruit their strength. Re. 1 Mixture or Pills, of all Chemists.

UNFAILING CURES FOR

COUGH, COLD, AND LUNG DISEASES.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.—Absolutely unrivalled for the relief and Cure of Cough, Cold and Pulmonary Diseases, As. 12 only.

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.—Go and Buy a Bottle of Munk's Asthma Balsam; it attacks the very seat of this distressing disease, and brings relief in a few minutes, Rs. 2.

COMPOUND GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.—Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tannin and Cayne, most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, &c., As. 12 only.

POPULAR BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.—For the relief and prevention of Cold, Cough, and other diseases of the Chest, As. 10 only.

23, Hummum Street, {MADON, SONS & Co.,} Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the COUNTRY LIQUOR Farm of the Rajpipla State, for 3 years from 1st August, 1893. Each tender should state the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee on account of Country Liquor, and should reach the Undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras Time), on MONDAY, the 29th May, 1893. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed "Tender for the Country Liquor Farm of the Rajpipla State."

2.—The final disposal of the tenders will rest with the undersigned, who will have full power to reject or accept any tender without giving any reasons for doing so.

3.—The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the decision of the undersigned has been communicated to him, deposit with the undersigned a sum in cash, or in Government Securities endorsed to him, which, added to the deposit of Rupees One Thousand made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the acceptance of his tender will be cancelled, and fresh tenders will be called for, or the farm will be disposed of in some other way.

4.—Any information as to issues, duty, prices, profit, etc., of the current farm, or as to the terms of the license, or on any other points, can be obtained on application to the Senior Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla State. The British still-head duty system is in force, and the license is based on the form current in British Districts.

5.—With the farm of country liquor will be given on payment of a separate amount for each item:—

(1) License for a shop for the sale of European Liquor in the town of Nandod.

(2) The right to collect duty, at the rate of Rs. 2 per Kalsi (16 local maunds), on Mhowra flowers, exported beyond the limits of the State. Separate amounts should be tendered for these items, in addition to that for Country Liquor.

6.—Fees for licenses for tapping Toddy Trees will be levied by the State departmentally during the currency of the farm at rates which will not be less than those at present prevailing.

A. SHEWAN,
Administrator, Rajpipla State.

Nandod, Rewakantha, May 6th, 1893.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, and the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of FRAMJI NUSSERWANJI PATEL, Esq., late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, deceased, (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 19th day of November 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned his Solicitors, at their office, No 51, in Medows Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Executor shall have such notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand such property to the said Executor,—Dated this 17th day of April 1893.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for the Executor.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of—

(1).—Adopting Rules drawn up by the Committee for the Election of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor for nomination to the Legislative Council.

(2).—To amend Clauses 1 and 12 of Rule VII regarding the constitution of the Committee.

(3).—To alter Rule 11 regarding the Election of Members of the Chamber.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, (Free of Income Tax) is declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Ronahawe Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1893, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents, the Union S. & M. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of May, 1893, at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the business specified in the Notice issued to the Shareholders this day to their Registered Address, with the two half-yearly Statements of Accounts for 1892.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 5th, to Thursday, the 18th May, both days inclusive.

NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held immediately after the above business is over, at the premises of the Company's Mill, to adopt the three Special Resolutions specified in the Notice forwarded to the Shareholders this day.

By Order,
CHATOORBHOOJ BHAICHANDBHAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

B.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 (one) P.M. Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1893, sealed TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required by the Company during the ten months ending 31st March, 1894, supplies to commence from 1st June 1893.

2.—Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained from the 1st proximo, on application to the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees (2) Two each form, at either of which offices sample may be seen.

3.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I., including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 19th April, 1893.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s.s. "CHYEBASSA,"

a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

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No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

BANKS.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,600,000
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Are received on the following terms:—

3	per Cent. per Annum for	3	Months.
3½	"	4	"
4	"	6	"
4½	"	8 or 9	Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES	TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

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BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—4 p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ¾ p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ¾ p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

3 cases white mulls,
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases white drill.
5 cases grey half hose.
2 bales grey drill,
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.

On account of the concerned—

T HB C 1146 } 515—1 case damaged cotton red yarn.

A S 1-300—300 bales old newspapers.
C W J—5-16-6 cases white shirtings.
K—A-975—M—3 cases colored red ground print muslins.
E S & Co.—163 S L B—3764—8 cases white nainsooks.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 9, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION sale of two very valuable properties situated at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and is known as Bhawoo Russul's Property.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Dattbhoy Ebrahim, Esq., and on account and risk of Vinayek Ramchander Luxmonjee, Luxmon Vinayek, Sunderrao Vinayek, under the power of sale given under the indenture of mortgage, dated 13th December, 1888.

Lot No I.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses, which are known as Bhawoo Russool's property, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 761, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of the late Vishvanath Ithojee, on the west by the said or Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, and on the north by the property of the late Mugajee Babajee Purabhoo.

Lot No. II.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or shawl, situated at Pala Road or Breach Candy Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in admeasurement 1274-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of the late Vishwanath Vithoojee Joobani, on the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on the north by the Lot No. I. and on the south by the property of Athbajee Shivjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Attorneys for the vendor, or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, May 9, 1893.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a)		If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secure proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.; its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	.....	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	.....	"	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	.....	"	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	.....	"	10	14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize-Distribution, Joint School Committee School, Madhav Baug, 4-30 p.m.

Meeting, Women's Memorial to the late Mr. S. S. Bengali, Mr. Tata's Esplanade House, Waudby Road, 5 p.m.

Concert Seaman's Rest; Prince's Dock, 8-30 p.m.

Eve's Floral Bower.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Egremont Castle (s), from Tyne. Yesterday :—Paula (bq), from Mauritius; Iran (s), Cardiff; and Loodiana (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Samoa (s), for Antwerp; and Halewood (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be practice to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—Mr. J. W. Hall, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been elected a member of the Society of Chemical Industry.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lord Bangor and Gutenfels entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Chilka yesterday; and the s. s. Clandeboye left it on Sunday, and the s. s. Calder yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Benwell Tower and Schooner Paula entered, and the s. s. Samoa left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF A SIRDAR.—Bundemeyan Kanjee, Sirdar of Junaghad, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last, with fourteen followers, and has taken up his residence, at Foras Road.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S REST.—To-night a concert will be given at the Seamen's Rest, Prince's Dock, when many well-known amateurs will contribute. The programme is a lengthy one, and the event promises to be most enjoyable.

A SERIOUS FALL.—Siva Lingoo, a labourer, aged forty years, was, on Sunday last, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a compound fracture of his left arm and other internal injuries, caused by his having fallen from a scaffolding, at Lower Colaba. He is now being treated in the hospital.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of April last, there were 130 bullocks, 35 horses, and 5 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 109 bullocks, 30 horses, and 21 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 97 bullocks, 29 horses, and 13 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Three cases among bullocks, one among horses, and seven among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LOADED CART.—Mogji Tricumji, a *muccadum*, having his godown, at Carnac Road, reports to the police that, on Saturday last, about 11 a.m. he loaded seventy-seven carts with bags of sugar, and directed the drivers to convey them to a godown at Dontad Street. All the carts arrived at the godown, with the exception of a cart No. 3,320, containing ten bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 225. From enquiries made by the police, it was ascertained that the tin plate of this cart was stolen on the 4th of March last at Gamdevi Street, but the police were then unable to trace the cart, as the *muccadum* could not identify the driver. This was the second load of sugar that had disappeared with the same cart having the same plate on it. On the present occasion the drivers of other carts may be able to identify this man and his cart.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Abdool Wahab Amir Hamza, a Cabulee, and Saleh Ahmed, and Abdool Rahman, natives of Peshawur, were charged, at the instance of Inspector Grey, with house-breaking and theft of property, on Friday last. The complainant, Syed Hamza Mools, a Mahomedan priest, on returning home, in Kroo Havidar Street, on Friday last, discovered that the lock of his box had been opened, and property, consisting of diamond rings and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,100, had been abstracted therefrom. The matter was reported to the police, who subsequently showed him the stolen property, which was recovered from the accused. The latter two accused stated in their defence that the first accused represented to them that his father, the complainant, had presented the rings and other articles to him; and believing his representations, they kept the articles for him at his request, until the following morning. The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment. On hearing the sentence pronounced on his son, the first accused, the complainant, a venerable-looking old man, stepped up into the witness-box, begging hard for leniency to his son, who, he said, had probably been instigated to the commission of the offence by bad characters like the latter two accused. The Magistrate was of opinion that people should take into consideration points like this before putting the police to the trouble of detecting the culprits. As the old man piteously continued his importunity, the Magistrate made the sentence an alternative one, that is, each of the three accused was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of payment of fine, to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

LIST of donations received from 19th February to 30th April 1893 :—H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, G. C. S. I., and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, each Rs. 150; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Rs. 144, H. I. and R. H. the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, through Mr. F. Stockinger (in commemoration of his visit to India), H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, K. C. I. E., H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., and the Miraj State (Junior) in commemoration of the marriage of the Chief, through the State Karbhari, each Rs. 100; Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody and relatives, on the occasion of the third day's ceremony of the death of Mr. Eduljee Ardaseer Mody, Rs. 75; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadoor of Hutwa, K. C. I. E., Rs. 53; Mr. Abdoo Abdul Kader, Rs. 45. The Maharani of Balrampur, Major G. W. Martin, and Mr. Cowasji Jivanji, each Rs. 25; Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. S., C. I. E., Rs. 20; H. H. the Raja of Mudhol and Bai Bachoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, contributed on the third day ceremony of his deceased mother Bai Bhikaiji, each Rs. 15; Through Col. H. L. Nutt, Rs. 14; The Hon'ble Mr. H. Birdwood, C. S., H. H. the Hon'ble Raja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, Col. W. Scott, S. C., Rai Bahadur Peejari Lal, Rai Bahadur Okhil Chunder Mookerjee, Khan Bahadur Manekshaw Jamsedji Kelawala, Surg.-Major Kavasji Cursetji Sanjana, Messrs. H. W. Patrick, Framji Dinshaw Petit, A. McK., C. P. Cooper, Bar.-at-law, B. Tyabji, Bar.-at-law, Alex. Palis, C. R. Marks, Geo. A. Kittredge, Rustomji A. Wadia, Pratapachandra Ghose, L. Penny, C. E., S. A. Duigan, Talukchand and Shapoorji, Premchand Roychand, Jeejeebhoy Framji D. Petit, Thackersey Moolji's Sons, R. J. Shannon, B. A., C. E., and Vithal Narayen Pathak, M. A., each Rs. 10; Nawab Ikhbal Yar Jung Bahadur, Kumar Babu Sarup Narayan Singh, Rai Bahadur Asst Surg. Shashtwar Ray, Rai Bahadur Muddun Mohun Bysack, Babu Hem Chandra Banerjee, Khan Saheb Sorabjee Shavaksa, Dr. L. P. do Rozario, Dr. Dosabhai K. Patel, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Burjorji Framji Lally, Dr. F. E. Davur. Messrs. J. O'Connell, M. Murray, T. J. B., Gordhandas Khattan Mackanji, Cummoo Jaffer Sulleiman, C. E. K, Oomer Jathal, Fatehali Shaik Ahmed, Ali Akbar, A.B., F. S. F., Muncherjee Framjee Khan, Framjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Setna, Dorabji Edalji Gimi, B. A., Nusserwanjee Byramjee Forbes, Ebrahim Noordin, J. M. Drennan, H. W. Uloth, Abdalla M. Dhuramsi, B. A., LL.B., P. Benn, Hormusji Nowroji, B. C. E., and Dr. A. P. Cama, each Rs. 5; various sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 43.

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

W. CROWDER,
J. F. FERNANDEZ.
Joint Trustees.

MISS CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, the writer of more than a hundred tales, recently confessed in an interview to a fact modestly suppressed in her life of her cousin, the late Bishop Coleridge Pattison, that the proceeds of her earliest and most widely-celebrated book, "The Heir of Redcliffe," furnished the vessel, The Southern Cross, on which the martyred missionary made his memorable voyages among the South Sea Islands.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms for Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN VS. MOTICHAND RAICHAND AND GOVIND KHEPAR.

MR. BYRAMJEE H. WARDEN appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, represented the first defendant, and Mr. Nusserwanji, vakeel, appeared for the second defendant.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who carries on business under the name of Warden and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 1,050 from the first defendant, being the amount payable by him to the plaintiff under his policy of insurance, dated 1st March, 1892, or in the alternative the sum of Rs. 420, the value of his six thousand tiles, jettisoned near Goa, and the sum of Rs. 630 being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the breach of contract as a carrier, entered into between him and the second defendant who having illegally converted the remaining nine thousand tiles, saved from destruction, caused by the perils of the sea, to his own use, or having handed over the same to a wrong party without any authority from the plaintiff. The plaintiff's case was that by a policy of insurance, dated the 1st March, 1892, the first defendant insured in Bombay fifteen thousand Mangalore tiles, valued at Rs. 1,050 from Molpi, in Mangalore, to Bombay, and loaded on board a boat called Verasi belonging to the second defendant. The boat on its voyage to Bombay met with a storm at Goa and the nacoda or tindal of the boat jettisoned six thousand tiles out of the fifteen thousand tiles. The boat reached Malwan Bunder when the nacoda landed the remaining nine thousand tiles. The plaintiff alleged that he entered into a charter party with the second defendant, who was the owner of the boat and who agreed to bring the cargo to Bombay, but who in violation of the contract handed over the saved tiles to one Vithaldas at Malwan Bunder.

Before the defences were raised Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the second defendant, stated that he had a preliminary objection to the Court proceeding with the suit. He submitted that the plaintiff had in his plaint joined different causes of action against the two defendants separately. The relief sought for by the plaintiff ought always to be in respect of the same matter, but in this suit the plaintiff had joined several causes of action against the defendants and not against the same defendants jointly. The defendants before the Court could not be considered as a unit with reference to his client, the second defendant, as causes of action mentioned in the plaint. The vakeel said that Sections 28 and 45 of the Civil Procedure Code should be read together, and relied on the authority of a case reported in the 5th Indian Law Reports, Allahabad, page 163. He concluded his defence by saying that on those grounds the Court should dismiss the suit.

His Honour, after hearing the arguments put forth by the pleaders, representing the respective parties, overruled the objection and ordered that the suit should be proceeded with.

Mr. Bowen, on behalf of the first defendant, urged that the ship was unseaworthy, and denied the shipment and loss of the cargo. The solicitor continued that if the cargo was lost, it was lost at the time of effecting the policy to the knowledge of the plaintiff. He also stated that if his client was liable at all it must be for the value of the tiles jettisoned. He denied the delivery of nine thousand tiles by the plaintiff to his client.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of his client, denied the contract to carry fifteen thousand tiles, belonging to the plaintiff and entrustment of the same to his client. He also denied the shipment and loss as well as the illegal conversion or the illegal handing over of the saved tiles into the hands of an unauthorised party. He argued that the plaintiff's action was premature, as no freight was paid by his client and such payment was a condition precedent to an action against a carrier for breach of contract to carry. He also denied and pleaded the general issue.

The plaintiff in his evidence stated that the tindal of the boat had made an application to the Customs authorities at Malwan to allow him to sail to Bombay with his empty boat, he having landed the saved tiles at Malwan. The tindal there made certain declarations which, the plaintiff contended, constituted the boat's protest. A certified copy of the same was produced by the plaintiff during his evidence, but the defendants' advocates, objected to the admissibility of the document.

Mr. Bowen relied on the authority of a case reported in the 1st Bombay High Court Reports, and submitted that in an action of a policy of insurance, the protest of the nacoda was not sufficient, as even *prima facie* evidence of the loss of the goods.

His Honour allowed the document to put in as evidence, as it was a record of an executive officer under Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act.

In support of the plaintiff's case a broker who had effected the policy of insurance and who had brought about the charter party was then called and examined.

At a later stage of the case Mr. Warden, the plaintiff's pleader, applied for a commission to examine the tindal and other witnesses, but his Honour refused the application, and at the close of the plaintiff's case, the defendants' advocates addressed the Court on the evidence of the plaintiff, but no evidence was adduced on behalf of either of the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, held that there was no reliable evidence of the shipment or of the loss of the goods. The plaintiff, remarked the learned Chief Judge, was to have engaged another vessel to fetch his goods from Malwan, if the plaintiff sought to charge the second defendant with breach of contract, as a carrier. The plaintiff's pleader applied to withdraw the suit, but his Honour refused the application, and dismissed the suit with costs Rs. 102 of both the defendants.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION'S SCHOOLS.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the three schools of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association was held yesterday, at the premises of the Bai Bhikaijee Bengalee School, in the Fort, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, the chairman of the managing committee, presiding. There was a large attendance of Parsee ladies and gentlemen on the occasion, the members of the committee being accommodated with seats on a dais. The proceedings commenced with the singing of an elegiac hymn in praise of the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E.

Mr. Darashah Ruttonji Chichgar, the honorary secretary, then read the thirty-fifth annual report of the work done by the schools during the past year. The total number of girls attending the schools is 876, of which 457 are on the rolls of the Fort School; 331 on the rolls of the Chandunwady School; and 88 on those of the Mazagon School, their ages averaging from five to eighteen years. The total fees recovered from them during the year amounted to Rs. 6,227. Two Parsee ladies took part with male examiners, who were most of them University men, in conducting the examinations for awarding scholarships and prizes. A sub-committee was appointed for revising the system of education imparted in the schools and for introducing the Kindergarten system. The examiners expressed themselves highly satisfied with the qualifications of the girls, some of them being of opinion that the answers of some of the girls would have done no discredit to students for the Matriculation Examination of the University. Six lady examiners were appointed to examine the girls in cutting, sewing, embroidery, &c. Some of the girls showed an excellent knowledge of Guzerati book-keeping; and the president, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, was so far delighted with the result, that he awarded a gold broach as a prize to the most successful girl in that branch of study. A sum of Rs. 872 had been received from Parsee ladies for awarding prizes to those girls who displayed a good knowledge of domestic cookery, the examination in which was held at Allbless Baug, in January last, in the presence of an assemblage of some six hundred Parsee ladies. The girls were taught not only the art of cookery, but also to distinguish between and to appraise the value of different qualities of ghee, firewood, milk, grains, &c. The Aspaniar Khumbatta Gold Medal had been awarded to Dinbai Rustomjee Mistree for good conduct during the year. A special resolution of the committee recorded the death of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., who last year used his influence with friends and got contributions to the endowment found to the extent of Rs. 25,100. The total income of the schools during the year from all sources was Rs. 12,793, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,858. During the last year, about thirty-nine Parsee ladies enrolled themselves as members of the Association.

Some of the girls then gave songs, recitations, &c., which proved very entertaining to the audience. Calisthenic exercises were also gone through. Having distributed the prizes, the chairman, in addressing the meeting, expressed his great gratification at the successful result of the year's working of the schools of the Association; he spoke in feeling terms of the loss sustained by the schools in the death of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, and commented upon some of the topics mentioned in the committee's report. The proceedings concluded with the singing of the National Anthem in Guzerati. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and to the honorary secretary.

SANITATION, DIET AND DISEASES IN RELATION TO LEPROSY.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE inhabitants of India are almost entirely vegetarians, and the majority of people do not touch flesh from one year's end to another. Mahomedans, it is true, make flesh, other than that of the pig, a regular article of diet, but expense usually prevents its extensive consumption, and it is used generally in small quantities to supplement the main vegetable elements of their food. Hindoos are vegetarians, but certain of the lower classes will readily eat meat, and chamars will even consume the flesh of animals which have died of disease. Rajputs, especially in Central India, and wild forest tribes eat what flesh may be killed in the chase, though some of pure Hindu blood refuse that of deer and pigs. Fowls and eggs are readily eaten in some parts of the country, but are regarded with abhorrence in others. Milk, curds, "ghee" or clarified butter are universally consumed.

As above stated, the great majority of inhabitants are vegetarians and live upon the crops raised in the country, the coarser grains being used by the poorer, and the finer by the richer classes of the community. The subjoined table and remarks taken from the Report of the Famine Commission in 1880 will show the distribution and consumption of the various staples.

PERCENTAGE OF FOOD-GROWING AREA UNDER

	Wheat or Barley.	Millets.	Rice.
Punjab	54	41	5
North-Western Provinces	57	34	9
Bengal, Assam, and Burma, not known (but principally Rice),			
Central Provinces	27	39	34
Berar	17	82	1
Bombay	7	83	10
Madras	0	67	33
Mysore	0	84	16

"In the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Oudh, in Behar, in the northern part of the Central Provinces, and in Gujrat, the poorer classes live on the millets grown in the rains and on barley and gram; the richer, classes eat principally wheat and rice. In Bengal proper and Orissa, and the eastern portion of Central India (and in Burma) rice is the principal food, the coarse early rice being mainly taken by the poor, the finer late rice by the rich. In the South, or Mahratta-speaking part of the Central Provinces, in Berar, in Bombay, the Deccan and the Northern parts of Madras, the two large millets, jowar and Dajra—form the principal food, the Brahmins usually living on imported rice and wheat. In Mysore the ordinary food is the small millet (ragi). In the southern part of Madras and the western districts of Bombay rice is chiefly consumed, though there is a good deal of millet grown and eaten." All classes mix pulses with their food in order to obtain the necessary nitrogenous elements, though grown more or less everywhere, is not so largely consumed as might have been expected. Vegetable, such as spinach, pumpkins, carrots, potatoes, and useful wild herbs are largely used, and condiments, such as chillies, are taken with the meal, to assist digestion. Fruit, such as that of the mhowa, mango, plantain and cocoanut are eaten when obtainable, and oil and salt form part of every dietary. Both sea and fresh-water fish are largely consumed wherever they can be caught. Dried fish is used all round the coast, especially in the Madras Presidency and Burma. In the latter country "Naga-pi," or dried fish, more or less in a state of decomposition, is almost universally eaten, but in small quantities and more as condiments than as a food. It would be a mistake to suppose that the consumption of fish in India is in any degree confined to the coast or the vicinity of large rivers. Nearly every tank, pond, lake, or rivulet holds species which are caught and eaten. In many parts of India this forms a portion of the dietary of even the higher castes.

Food in India is usually eaten out of metal or earthen vessels, or platters made of dried leaves, the consumer sitting on the ground or upon a mat, and using the fingers in place of knives and forks. Among Hindoos it is customary for the males to eat before the females. Flesh is roasted, stewed, or boiled, pulses are usually boiled, and grain is either parched, or far more frequently ground, and the flour made into unleavened cakes known as "chupatties." Rice is boiled and either eaten alone or in the form of curries. As already stated, cooked vegetables, salt, oil, and condiments form portions of almost every dietary; sugar, sweetmeats and fruits are also largely consumed.

Of all articles of diet none has been held more responsible for the causation of leprosy than fish. This view has of late years gained considerable importance through the weight of the authority of Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who stated the fish hypothesis with great force at the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin. (9) As Virchow and Dr. Liveing have ipoinied out, the theory is very old and has reappeared from time to time. Virchow's views on the subject have not infrequently been misrepresented, and it may, therefore, not be out of place here to quote his own words: (10) "The more general use of bad fish very (ungewohnlich) frequently coincides with endemic leprosy. This statement, however, is subject to exceptions, but these, as a rule, another noxious dictetic article is accused, and comparative observations might be made as to whether or no the same deleterous substance exists in fish and these other articles of food. It will not be necessary to say more about the history of the fish hypothesis, as this has been done so concisely by Dr. Liveing in his Goulstonian lectures. One passage, however, of special interest with regard to leprosy in India is worthy of notice. Dr. Liveing says (11): "The combination, however, of milk and fish seems to have been considered especially favourable to the disease. Benhard Gordon says: 'Comedere lac et pisces in cadem mensa inducit Lepram.' And it is not a little remarkable that the same opinion obtains in the present day in India." There is no doubt that in certain parts of the empire this opinion is very prevalent, especially in Kashmir and the hill districts. Lepers in India also frequently assert that after a fish meal their state is exacerbated. Coming now to the discussion of the fiesh hypothesis and its application to Indian leprosy, it will be best to take it in two parts. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson says (12): "It is possible that fish may cause the disease in one of several ways. First, it may be by the direct introduction of the bacillus into the stomach; secondly, it may be that some element in fish food rouses into activity bacillus already existing in the tissues."

Taking the first point it should be possible to find the bacillus not infrequently in fish caught in endemic areas. A priori, judging from the similarity between leprosy and tuberculosis, it would not seem impossible that the bacillus lepræ is capable of growing in a cold-blooded animal. The Commission paid special attention to this point, and some members examined a large number of fish, fresh and dried, or prepared as "Nga-pi," but with absolutely negative result. Dr. Arning, who has studied this part of the question most carefully, has also never been able to find any leprosy bacilli in fish. The value of such investigation is necessarily that of negative evidence, but until positive cases have been shown is worthy of all consideration.

The fish hypothesis presupposes that all lepers at one time or another have eaten fish in one form. Perhaps India is the most suitable country to investigate this matter, for here people of all castes and religions are thrown together. There is no reasonable doubt whatever that the majority of Brahmins never touch flesh or fish, and the same applies to many of the Banias or traders in certain districts and almost without exception to the Jains. There are many Brahmins, however, settled on the shores of the Bay of Bengal, who habitually eat fish, and it is not at all rare to find Brahmins in hill districts and also in the plains who do not refuse fish. But in the plains they are much stricter in this respect. Jains, however, under no circumstance, touch any animal food. They do in fact, in particular, that it is a custom amongest many of them to fasten a piece of cloth to the upper lip to avoid inhaling small insects. They will not eat or drink in the dark, and always strain water through a cloth before drinking. Their priests have a broom with which they sweep the road before them to avoid the supposed guilt of killing insects by treading them under foot. This is a regu rarely, is found amongst them. Thus at Hoshiarpur two of the Commissioners gathered, through the kindness of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Datta, reliable information concerning a leper from the Bhabra class, in whose case the cause of the disease could certainly not be ascribed to fish-eating.

It is not claimed that the fact of a man calling himself a Brahmin or a Bania is identical with saying that he has never eaten fish. It has already been said that many of the former consume animal food, and the latter include amongst their numbers many castes whose laws do not prohibit such a diet. This short exposition is meant to show that many of these peoples do never touch fish, and that, therefore, if a leper belonging to either class denies ever having done so, there is fair probability of his statement being true.

Now, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson (10) objects and says: "In recording the denial on the part of leprosy patients that they have been fish consumers, caution must be exercised. Those who belong to castes which are forbidden to eat animal food will naturally be prone to deny that they have deviated from the rule. The temptation to eat fish as a condiment must, in the case of those restricted to an exclusively vegetable diet, be very great. It is, under those circumstances, precisely those who eat it most seldom (dwellers far inland for instance) who are likely to receive it in its most dangerous state of decomposition. It must always be remembered that members of castes forbidden to take life often eagerly avail themselves of all opportunities as regards what has been found dead or killed by others. Thus the bare statement that leprosy prevails in classes who, from religious scruples, never eat animal food is usually of no real value. Careful and even sceptical inquiry must be made as to whether the individual lepers had really, in the case of preserved fish, invariably abstained.

There is of course much truth in these assertions of Mr. Hutchinson, and the above facts have only been mentioned to show that it is possible to find amongst lepers individuals belonging to castes not allowed to touch animal food. Now, Mr. Hutchinson is inclined to doubt the statement of lepers who profess to observe the rules which caste or religion enforce on them. Yet if a comparatively large number of lepers are found who state that they have never eaten fish, and these belong to castes or tribes of which it is known that their rules forbid the strict observer to touch meat or flesh in any form or shape, it seems improbable that all of them should have deceived the questioner or themselves. The commission paid particular attention to this question, and found that one hundred and sixty-two individuals denied ever having touched fish (Table I). Many of these were allowed to partake of animal food, but denied ever having eaten fish, though in all cases leading questions were avoided as much as possible. To see in what percentage of cases an abstinence from this article of diet could be traced, every leper of a certain number of asylums was interrogated, with the result that out of 464 lepers 991 or 21·3 per cent. denied having ever partaken of fish.

Number of lepers who denied having ever eaten fish :—Agra 7: 3 Brahmin and 4 Banias; Aligarh 3: 1 Brahmin and 1 Bania; Almora 30: 9 Brahmins; Benares 11: 6 Brahmins; Cawnpore 3: 3 Brahmins; Dehra Dun 1; Delhi 1; Fyzabad: 1 Brahmin; Gwalior: 1 Brahmin; Gya 5: 2 Brahmins; Jabalpore: 1 Brahmin; Kapurthala 4; Madras 1; Madura: 2 Brahmin; Mandalay 2 Brahmin; Moulmin 1; Nagpure 3 Banias; Naini and Allahbad, 1 Bramin. Patiala 5: 2 Brahmin and 1 Bania; Poona 3: 1 Brahmin; Rawalpindi 30: 1 Brahmin: Sialkot 15; Subathu 5 Brahmins; Tarn Taran 8; Umballa 14: 1 Brahmin and 1 Bania; Yerrowda Prison 3: 1 Brahmin; total 1,991: 44 Brahmin and 8 Banias.

The Leper Asylum of Almora and Dehra Dun are occupied by residents of the Himalayan hill tracts of Kumaun and Garhwal. The great elevations at which many of the villages in these tracts are situated, and their remotance from rivers and streams, make fish a very rarer article of food among the people. Some indeed have never seen it. A careful enquiry was therefore made from the leper resilents of the asylums quoted, and the result is given in the following figures :—Number of cases examined, 200; ate fish (habitually) 39; (occasionally) 57: (very seldom) 58; and (never) 46.

It will be seen from the above figures that 23 per cent. of well-marked lepers had never tasted fish, while a very large number only used it now and then. This is quite in accordance with local opinion on the subject, not only in Kumaum and Gorhwal, but also in Kashmir, where leprosy is common among the Gujars, a people in whose dietary this article of food seldom finds a place.

It is not within the limits of mathematical probability that the statements of all these people should have been intentionally or unintentionally incorrect, and the onus of proof therefore may be fairly considered to be with them who discredit the statements of all patients alike.

"There is thus, in the opinion of the Commission, no doubt that the consumption of fish is not the cause of leprosy." The fact that a fair number of cases of leprosy exists amongst people who have never touched such food argues sufficiently strongly against the exclusive fish hypothesis as above stated.

Salt also has been mentioned in connexion, with leprosy though by laymen rather than scientific writers. Mr. Cauzbeare during the early part of this year asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons whether in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the price of salt has risen from 9 annas and 8 annas per maund in 1800 to Rs. 2-11 and Rs. 2-8 in 1890, respectively; whether he can state the facts as to the increase or decrease in the price of salt for the other Presidencies during the same period; whether in India the average consumption of salt per head for all purposes is only £10, while in the United Kingdom it is 72 lb; whether it be a fact that leprosy has also increased during the same period; and whether the Government will direct the special attention of the Medical Commission on Leprosy in India to an investigation of the apparent connexion between the want of cheap salt and the spread of leprosy.

Accordingly special attention was paid to this subject, and, as far as possible, the most accurate information obtained. For the financial and statistical data regarding the price and consumption of salt the Commission are indebted to Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary of the Government of India in the department of finance and commerce, and they gladly here give expression to their obligation to him.

For the present argument, that is, the relation between the want of cheap salt and the spread of leprosy it will not be necessary to go further back than 1881. It is true that in the following provinces, viz., Burma Rajputana and Central India, Bombay, Sind and Buluchistan, Nizam's Territory, Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, in the decennial period of 1881-70 salt was cheapest, and has risen in price during the two succeeding decennial periods, and in some instances has done so to a considerable degree. On the other hand, in Assam, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Berar, salt has steadily become cheaper (17).

Thus if there be any connexion between leprosy, and salt, the best means are given for studying such connexion. For if the spread of the disease depend on want of salt it should have been much more rapid throughout the first mentioned Provinces. Before proceeding to the discussion of this point, a few words must be said as to the average consumption per head of salt in India.

The total quantity of salt passed into consumption during 1890 last year amounted to 2,801,890,000lb. There is however also a considerable quantity of salt made in Burma, of which no exact account is kept, but this is estimated at (at least) 41,14,300lb. There is, again, a considerable quantity manufactured from saltpetre, and some not inconsiderable quantities made in Native States. Adding all this to the quantities of which there is an account and making allowance for quantities illicitly made and consumed there cannot be less then 3,000 millions of Pounds for the population of 286,097,000, or between 10 and 11lb. per head: 11lb. being perhaps the more accurate estimate.

(*To be concluded.*)

(9) Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee No. 1, August 1890, page 79.

(17) "Prices and wages in India, compiled in the Statistical Branch of the Fin nce and Commerce Department of the Government of India: Eighth issue; pages 86-93.

THE gun trials with the new explosive substance which commenced at Juterbogk, on January 31, have now concluded, and some details regarding the result of the experiments and the composition of the explosive intended to replace the powder at present in use in the German army are published. The new explosive is chiefly composed of a kind of fatty substance, and is of a brownish colour. It is of the consistency of frozen olive oil, and remains in that condition up to a temperature of fifty degrees centigrade. The substance, which is the invention of Dr. Weiss, of the Gera Dynamite Factory, explodes neither by a blow, a shock, nor a spark, but by the introduction of a fresh substance. The explosion is almost smokeless, and produces very little detonation. The trials have given most successful results. There is practically no recoil, even when the gun is loaded with a heavy charge, and there is scarcely any heating of the weapon. The used cartridge cases can be filled again by a simple method. The new explosive can be employed for the existing artillery, but is not adaptable to the infantry rifle at present in use. Four new models of rifles have, however, been constructed and trials have been made with them.

A COLOSSAL terra-cotta statue of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., is to be placed in Abington-square, Northampton.

THE differences between the Egyptian Premier and the Inspector-General of Police having been settled by a compromise, hopes are entertained for the future smooth working of the Administration.

(9) Journal of the Leprosy Investigation Committee, No. 1, August 1890, pages 77-87.
(10) R. Virchow: op. cit., page 507.
(11) R. Liveing; op. cit., page 33 and footnote, page 34.
(12) Loc cit.
(13) Gazetteer of the Hoshiarpur District 1883-84, page 45.
(14) Lewis and Cunningham; op. cit., page 61, footnote.
(15) M.A. Sherring: Hindu Tribes and Castes, 1872; pages 235-239.

FRED. AHRLE AND COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting :—

The directors now lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending the 31st March 1893. From them you will see that the year's working has resulted in a most satisfactory profit, and the company is in a flourishing and sound condition. The business is being energetically conducted by the manager and his assistants, and the 'clientele' is an increasing one of the best class. The manager had the honour during the year to be appointed to accompany H. I. H. the Archduke of Austria in his recent tour through India. The photographs taken during his tour are of great excellence and H. I. H. shewed his satisfaction with the result by favouring the company with a large order. The manager has also made a trip to Bhosawal, which resulted in profitable business. The net amount available for distribution is Rs. 10,039-14-6, which the directors propose to appropriate as follows: —In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 2,630; depreciation on plant at 10 per cent., Rs. 682: depreciation on stock at 15 per cent. Rs. 1,198-8; allowance for bad debts at 10 per cent., Rs. 1,366; written off good will account Rs. 4,000; and carried to next year's account, Rs. 163-6-6; total Rs. 10,039-14-6. You will be asked to elect a director in the place of the retiring director (who offers himself for re-election) and to appoint an auditor for the coming year.

Before the adoption of the report Mr. Frederick Ahrle the secretary and manager of the company, informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Mr. E. R Smetham, the chairman of the board. He then read the letter: "I much regret. A serious illness will prevent my being present at the meeting to-morrow (Monday)." With regard to the balance-sheet, which has been put before you, I think we may congratulate ourselves that the first year's working is in every way satisfactory and profitable. I would suggest that although a large profit has been earned, the shareholders be content with a 10 per cent. dividend. I would further suggest that Rs. 4,000, which has been written off as against good will, be deposited in some first class bank, say the "National" or the "Chartered," as a deposit for one year certain.

The above report was received and adopted. A dividend at the rate 10 per cent., as recommended by the board, was declared and made payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

Mr. Ahrle here, informed the meeting that since the report was printed and circulated, he has recovered Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 13,728-6, being the amount of the outstanding.

Mr. E. R. Smtham, who retired by rotation, was unanimously re-appointed a director of the company.

On the motion of the chairman and seconded by Mr. Francke, it was resolved that a bonus of Rs. 500, equivalent to one months' pay, be given to Mr. Fred Ahrle for the excellent management of the affairs of the company.

Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were then re-elected auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 150. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Arble, the secretary and the manager, for the very satisfactory manner in which he had managed the affairs of the company during the last year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business of the meeting.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER NEAR SHIUHING.

It may be remembered by our readers, writes the *Overland China Mail*, that about the end of last year we published a brief account of a fire at Kam Li, near Shiuhing, in which it was reported 1,400 lives were lost. We have received information from a gentleman, who has just returned from an itinerary visit to the district, which goes to show that the disaster was far more terrible than was at first reported. Kam Li is a small market town on the West river, about six miles below the Shiuhing gorge, and between 50 and 60 miles west from Canton. It appears that the people of Kam Li and of the surrounding villages had subscribed in order to hold a large sing-song, which combined the purposes of entertainment with some sort of ceremony in honour of the dead. Three large mat-sheds, similar to those to be seen in Hongkong during the festival season, were erected about two miles inland from Kam Li, in connection with the ceremony. Two of the sheds were capable of holding 2,000 men, and the third shed was set apart for women and children and was capable of accommodating a like number. The ceremony lasted for several days, and had reached its climax when all the people from the neighbouring villages, with the exception of a few aged people, turned out in their finest clothes to participate in the ceremonials. There were also large numbers of strangers, among whom were a band of well-dressed Chinamen who had apparently come from some distance, as they were wholly unknown to the natives of the district. When the performance of some theatricals was in full swing, and the mat-sheds filled with over 3,000 persons, both the places set apart for the men were fired simultaneously. The dry matting burned up rapidly, and the supports giving way the roof fell, suffocating the majority of the audience who were fixed into their seats with bamboo barriers in the way usually adopted in Chinese places of entertainment. While the attention of the few people outside was taken up with the burning pile, the women's mat-shed was also set on fire, and in the commotion which ensued the well-dressed Chinamen whose presence had been noted rushed in, seized the best looking young women and girls to the number of 30 or 40 and carried them away. The women and girls shrieked for help, but the people who met them thought the men were merely rescuing their womenfolk from the fire, and, therefore, did not interfere. At the scene of the fire the sight was heart-rending. Upwards of 3,000 men, women and children were struggling for dear life in the mass of burning debris, and the cries of the weltering mass of humanity which rent the air will not be forgotten readily by those who were left to tell the tale. The Chinese state that nearly 3,000 were suffocated or bur

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THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

REUTER'S latest market telegrams were noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,16,204
" " Branches	Dec.	"	13,87,609
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	40,49,379
Government Securities	Dec.	"	2,34,349
Other authorized "	Nil.		Nil.
Loans	Inc.	"	9,82,988
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	"	11,63,280
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,57,273
Cash		"	34,49,786

The absence of any further increase in the Presidency Bank's rates at the Board meeting last Thursday, pointed to some amelioration in the monetary position, which is confirmed by the appearance of the Bank's Statement of Affairs this morning, showing an increase in the Cash Balance of 34½ lakhs, making the figures 142 lakhs. During the week covered by the Return, Private Deposits had received the large addition of 40½ lakhs; and Bills Discounted, which in the previous week, had increased by 10¾ lakhs, showed the considerable diminution of over 11¼ lakhs, the only item disclosing an increase in the trade demand for Money being Loans, with an addition of some 9¾ lakhs. The net falling off in requirements during the week under notice was thus 42½ lakhs: but this gain to the Cash Balance was materially reduced by large Government withdrawals from the Banks' branches, only partially compensated by an increase at the head office.

COTTON.—Saturday's improved demand for this staple on the part of local consumers has been only partially sustained to-day; but prices have recovered the decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy which was then established, and the feeling in the market has been steady. Exporters have bought 850 bales, consisting of 300 Dhollera ("Fully Good"), at Rs. 190; 250 Bengal, at Rs. 185-6; 200 Broach, at Rs. 213½; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 183½; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, made up of 450 Amlee, at Rs. 201; 300 Broach, at Rs. 210-12; 250 each of Kurree, at Rs. 201; and 250 Mowa, at Rs. 195; and 100 Bijapoor, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market has become firm again, and a large export business has been done at an advance of one to two annas per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-10-6	per cwt.	
Do. 85 "	" 4-9-6	"	
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-9-0	"	
Red Delhi	" 4-5-6	"	
Hard Yellow	" 5-2-0	"	
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-5-6	"	
Hard Red	" 4-10-0	"	

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market. Prices of *Rapeseed* have advanced one anna per cwt.; but otherwise they are unchanged at our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-6-0	to Rs. 7-8-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-6-0		"
" " Cawnpore	" 6-15-0	" " 7-1-0	"
" Red "	" 6-6-0	" " 6-7-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	18,556	bales.
Wheat	69,965	cwts.
Linseed	28,891	"
Rapeseed	51,476	"
Gingelly	1,149	"
Poppyseed	5,568	"
Groundnuts	1,841	"
Castorseed	3,454	"
Rice	14,564	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been a somewhat better demand for tonnage to-day; but only at low rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day with but little enquiry, at the close, the latter rate was quoted for Telegraphic also, and 1s. 2¾d. for June, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for further forward. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 2 31-32d., and until well on in the day, and the supply of Bills at this rate becoming plentiful towards the afternoon, the quotation hardened 1-32d. to 1s. 3d., the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 13-16d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 25-32 to 13-16d	"	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.	"	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3d.	"	
Francs do.	1·57½	"	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady again to-day, and a further advance of 3-16 to ¼ per cent. in rates for Fours has been established. 104 5-16 for Money, and 104¾ for Account were the rates until near the close, when 104⅞ was named for cash. 100½, nominal, has been quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES remain almost without movement, and the only changes in Cotton Mill or Press Scrip, which we have to note this evening, are an advance of Rs. 5 in English Press shares; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 5 in Maneckj Petit Mill shares, at our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 6, as compared with the statement of April 29, 1893:—

Liabilities.	April 29. Rs.	May 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,72,885	58,89,089
Do. do. at Branches	61,48,539	47,60,930
Other Deposits	2,83,95,788	3 29,45,167
Post Bills	28,930	28,476
Cash Credits, undrawn	26,50,589	25,21,571
	Rs. .. 5,67,46,731	5,98,95,233
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	73,53,373	71,19,024
Cash Credits on do. do.	85,31,078	85,36,957
Loans do. do. do.	1,11,39,333	1,21,22,321
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,83,67,372	1,72,01,032
Dead Stock	Rs. 8,77,852	
Applied in reduction .. "	2,85,000	
	3,92,852	3,92,852
Stamps, &c.	21,130	21,335
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,38,354	2,55,627
Cash and Currency Notes	1,07,53,239	1,42,03,025
Rs.	5,67,46,731	5,98,95,233

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending April 25, as compared with the statement of April 18, 1893:—

Liabilities.	April 18. Rs.	A.	P.	April 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,03,59,404	5	9	1,08,01,751	15	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,47,91,427	14	3	4,22,11,101	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,29,063	7	11	9,27,271	5	6
Sundries	32,92,354	6	4	33,46,068	5	9
Rs.	9,23,12,249	2	3	9,11,86,191	0	0
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,81,056	0	0	65,53,055	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,59,443	8	0	49,14,423	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,63,68,503	12	5	1,67,75,603	15	3
Credits on do.	1,10,56,359	5	5	1,15,02,051	4	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,78,05,378	0	10	2,64,63,339	3	7
Balances with other Banks	7,42,974	2	6	8,43,208	3	10
Bullion	6,04,318	14	4	5,52,154	13	3
Dead Stock	12,53,819	11	7	12,53,884	9	4
Stamps	10,817	15	3	10,382	15	3
Buildings	19,35,091	10	11	20,19,248	4	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	57,54,720	0	2	63,87,289	10	6
Do. at Branches	1,59,76,926	0	10	1,41,01,331	3	10
Rs.	9,23,12,249	2	3	9,11,86,191	0	0

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th May. 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·784
Temperature of the Air	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Directions of Wind	NW, NNW, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	207

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—April 19, at Madras, the wife of Dr S T Browne, of a son.
SIMPSON—April 30, at Darjiling, the wife of P A Simpson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—ROONAN—April 25, at the R C Chapel, Cawnpur, Frank A Martin, son of P W Martin, Birmingham, to Eva C Roonan, daughter of the late M Roonan, Bombay and Limerick.

DEATHS.

BAILEY—May 2, at "Arundel," Mussoorie, Thomas Bailey late Manager, Agra Bank, in his 87th year.
DALY—April 27, at Woodlands, Mussoorie, Blanche Isabelle, the beloved and eldest daughter of Mr C S Haygarth, late Superintendent of the Postal Department, and the wife of Mr D J Daly, aged 29 years.
O'CONNOR—May 1, at Rawalpindi, suddenly, Annie Shore, the dearly beloved wife of Captain G O'Connor, Queen's Bays.
SEATH—April 27, at Meerut, of enteric fever, Veterinary-Lieutenant A G Seath, A V D, aged 23 years.
YOUNG—April 27, at Beemaveram, the result of a fall from his horse, Barclay Hughes Young, Executive Engineer, Godavery.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1893.

As we have already stated, the Report of the Leprosy Commission to India, lays it down as established that leprosy is a disease *sui generis*, and one which though both contagious and inoculable, is so only to a very limited degree. Indeed, it is distinctly asserted that it is only in a scientific classification of disease that these terms would be used, for practically the extent to which leprosy is diffused by means of contagion and inoculation is minimal, and may be disregarded as a practical fact. No doubt these conclusions are based upon accumulated data, and as such must be received with a certain amount of deference. With reference to the question of inoculation there appears to be a decided admission, though it is not strongly expressed. If the disease is inoculable, it must be so in consequence of the entry of some specific material into the body—specific material which passes from a diseased to a sound person. Now in the two well-marked types of leprosy, the tuberculated and the anæsthetic variety, the former, as is well-known, is characterized by a definite cutaneous eruption on the face, ears, wrists, or hands, and this eruption is at first exclusively confined to the surface of the body. The occurrence of these symptoms seems to indicate that the skin surface only has been first attacked, and quite recently it has also been shown that the anæsthetic variety similarly starts from the skin and involves the nerves of sensation, so that an absence of feeling is produced. If, therefore, the disease does actually start by an invasion from the surface of the body, it is but natural to regard the leprosy bacillus as the direct exciting cause, which obtains access to the body at the surface, and multiplying there produces in the one case an outbreak of tubercles on the surface of the body; and in the other case by implicating the nerves causes the loss of sensation in the hands and feet. It is also worthy of note that it is the most exposed parts of the body which in the first place are attacked. That the Commissioners in their Report do attach great importance to this bacillus may be gathered from the appendix, where the nature of the organism is fully discussed, and also the extent of its distribution inside and outside the body. With reference to the possibility of its occurrence in water and earth, many observations were made in order to ascertain positive information. In the water it was not found, but it was met with in earth procured from the asylums inhabited by lepers. For reasons given the bacillus in earth was not regarded as alive, and therefore it was incapable of setting up the disease had it entered the body of a healthy person.

These observations, though of great interest, are quite of secondary importance to the information which the Report contains, bearing the question as to whether leprosy can be transmitted by vaccination. It is unfortunately quite certain that a certain form of contagious disease, far more prevalent than leprosy, has not infrequently been transmitted from a diseased to a healthy individual by careless vaccination. The greatest English authority on this question, Mr. Hutchinson, states that this has occurred, and medical literature contains frequent allusion to the fact. It is the importance of the subject, however, that has attracted attention, to every case proved or only suspected, for it is absolutely certain that the total number of recorded cases amount to very few, when it is considered what a very widespread procedure vaccination is. Of the beneficial results of vaccination there can be no question, and we are glad that the Report of the Leprosy Commission deals very fully with this all important subject. The number of persons who actually undergo vaccination in India is exceedingly small in comparison with the total population. Taking the total number of persons in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, Lower Burma, Assam, Madras, Bombay, Mysore, and Coorg, it appears, according to the twenty-sixth annual report of the Sanitary Commission with the Government of India, that only 2·9 per cent. had been vaccinated. Again, a large proportion of these were vaccinated from the calf, and when arm to arm vaccination is practised, lymph is taken from the child at an age when leprosy rarely occurs. In order to obtain more information, a large number of lepers were vaccinated by the Commissioners over healthy and diseased portions of skin, and the lymph in the vesicles was examined for leprosy bacilli. In not a single case were these bacilli found. It is quite true that though the Commissioners did not find any bacilli in the vaccine vesicle, other observers have been more fortunate; but this was only when the vesicle was situated directly over a leprous tubercle. Now it is at once abundantly evident that the most careless vaccinator would not select such a site for vaccination, and if he did it is hardly conceivable that he would deliberately take this lymph for purposes of vaccination, even if he performed his work in the most perfunctory manner. The practical danger, therefore, of leprosy being spread at all by vaccination—even if one supposes the disease to be highly contagious—is so small that it may be disregarded. There are instances in medical literature which are quoted where leprosy has been conveyed by vaccination, but the instances are too uncertain to carry any weight.

The Commissioners have studied the question of contagion entirely from the evidence they themselves collected from a personal enquiry into the histories of more than 2,000 lepers in India. They hold that the conclusions arrived at on this particular subject are applicable exclusively to this country, for the condition of the spread of the disease might conceivably be different elsewhere. Though they consider leprosy to be an infective disease, and one that is caused by a specific bacillus, and that the disease is also contagious, they are of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence that leprosy is either maintained or spread by contagion; and further, that the amount of contagion which exists is so small that it may be disregarded. They are therefore of opinion that no legislation be called for on the lines either of compulsory segregation, or of interdiction of marriages with lepers. These are most important conclusions, which are certain to be contested, and have been repudiated in advance by the Leprosy Fund Committee. But they are supported by the very full tables which are compiled from their enquiries. They found that with one possible exception all the instances brought forward and submitted to the Commissioners, as instances of contagion, were unworthy of credence. In not a single case could contagion or the possibility of contagion be actually demonstrated in such a manner as to be free from objection. In the vast majority of instances the native leper accuses fate, or else attributes his disease to the form of contagious disease above referred to, or to some error in diet. There can, indeed, be no doubt, that among the native population there is no idea that the disease will spread by contagion. Special attention was paid by the Commissioners to the effect of people eating with lepers, and the percentage of healthy people which became affected was too small for this possible source of contamination to act as a means for the spread of the disease. It is also exceedingly rare for the disease to spread from man to wife, or *vice versa*. No case which definitely supported this method of diffusion of the disease was met with by the Commissioners during the whole course of their enquiry. It will be seen from what has been said that the conclusions of the Report are in direct conflict with those arrived at by a great number of other authorities. Vandyke Carter, whose work on leprosy is still the standard authority on this disease, as is well-known, was at one time a firm believer in the non-contagiousness of leprosy. His views have, however, changed, and both he and some other authors base their views in the contagiousness of leprosy, on the fact that a specific bacillus is met with in the disease. In fact, the discovery of this specific bacillus *Lepral* by a Norwegian observer in 1880, has caused the great majority of physicians to hold that leprosy is essentially a contagious disease, and one that spreads by infection, much as is the case with small-pox. The most conclusive table in the Report which throws light on this matter is perhaps Table IV*a*, where the asylum officials from twelve institutions are shown to rarely contract the disease from the lepers they attend. Out of sixty-nine officials in all only three were affected with leprosy. Of these one had the disease before he entered the asylum, the second was a doubtful case, about which all the members of the Commission do not appear to be quite decided. There, therefore, remains only one case out of sixty-nine, which gives a percentage so small that even if this represents a case of contagion, it does not lend much support to the fact that this is an efficient means for the spread of the disease.

THE American population, or to speak by the card, the population of America is certainly increasing by leaps and bounds. In the year ending on the 30th June last, nearly 600,000 immigrants from old Europe, arrived in the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It was the largest number on record. In former years three hundred immigrants a day was the average for the winter months. In 1891-92, the average exceeded a thousand a day all the year round. The report of the Superintendent of Immigration at Washington explains the large increase in a way which must be startling to the leaders of the new Unionism. "Labour has been losing ground for thirty years in its conflict with capital in the Great Britain and on the Continent, which has resulted in a steadily increasing volume of emigration to this country." Each succeeding decade has seen a large increase in the number of immigrants arriving in America. Sixteen millions from Europe have settled in the United States since the year 1776, when the three millions who then constituted the inhabitants of that region of America, cut themselves adrift from Great Britain. It is an interesting problem for future statisticians whether the American population of the present day owes its origin chiefly to the three millions of colonists, or to the sixteen millions of immigrants. Mr. J. W. Burgess, Professor of History and Political Science in Columbia College, acknowledges that of the sixty-three millions, hardly more than twenty-nine millions can be regarded as pure Americans; by which designation presumably is meant the descendants of the people who were settled in the country at the time of the Declaration of Independence, who were, however, themselves of very mixed race. Some nine millions are foreign-born inhabitants, Germans and Irish for the most part, though there is a considerable infusion of other foreign elements. Last year 119,000 Germans arrived in the United States, 76,000 Russians, mostly Hebrews, flying from oppression, and 40,536 of the same category from Poland. The United Kingdom contributes the next largest figures, Ireland sending 51,383, England 34,306, and Scotland 7,177. France contributed only 4,678, who however were fairly well off, being possessed of a fair amount of money. The decade of 1880-90 brought five millions and a quarter to the American shores. In the previous sixty years, the number was ten millions—scarcely double the number of the last decade. Of the five millions and a quarter nearly one million and a half were Germans; 675,000 were English; 656,000 Irish; and 149,000 Scotch. Sweden and Norway came next with 568,000, which gives a considerable Scandinavian element to the rich American blend. Austria-Hungary contributed 353,000, and Italy over three hundred thousand; the French numbered a trifle of fifty thousand, and the Belgians twenty thousand. If labour continues to get the worst of it in the struggle with capital in Europe these numbers will largely increase—unless the United States close their ports against all who do not bring a competency in their wallets. The hundred and fifty thousand of the new arrivals last year, who were over twenty years of age had amongst them over three million dollars—a couple of thousand, who had nothing, were inhospitably refused admission, and were sent back. The average adult immigrant landed with more than the customary half-crown in his pocket; he was possessed of the equivalent of £4 0s. 6d., wherewith to begin his new career.

DISAPPOINTMENT is expressed in Hongkong that the defending counsel in the Alves prosecution did not comment on the system which rendered it possible for a Treasury clerk to embezzle a large sum of money, and make away with the books which would have more fully exposed his frauds. It appears, however, that counsel appearing for Alves did essay to criticise the higher Treasury officials, but was promptly brought to book by the presiding justice. So far as the general public is concerned it is to be feared there is much cause for discontent in Hongkong. With a decreasing revenue and enhanced official salaries, which an appeal to the Secretary of State for the Colonies failed to amend, the people have at least a right to expect that the large sums of money they have to contribute shall be judiciously and carefully administered. The defending counsel, apparently held a brief for the dissatisfied tax-payers as well as for his client. He attributed the position in which the unfortunate Treasury clerk found himself to the incompetence and ignorance of those placed above him; if not to the neglect of Government itself. Theoretically Alves was not responsible for any money in the Treasury; nor was he supposed to receive it. Most of the payments were and are made by cheque or order, yet it seems the clerk, whose duty it is to deal with these cheques and orders, is declared to be so ignorant that he cannot read or write a word of English, and must necessarily carry it to Alves, or some one holding a similar position, before he could certify its correctness. As a matter of convenience these ignorant collectors began to hand over their cheques and orders to Alves, who, owing to domestic troubles, fell after long temptation. The details of the case we have already published; the hearing of the evidence has just been concluded, though the judge, according to China papers to hand yesterday withheld sentence. The presiding judge, as we have stated, pulled up counsel when he was beginning to criticise the system under which a series of swindles were so easily possible. This, though perhaps strictly regular, is nevertheless a matter to be regretted on behalf of the colonists in Hongkong, who undoubtedly have many legitimate grievances.

THOUGH the World's Fair of Chicago was successfully opened by President Cleveland on 1st May, amidst indescribable enthusiasm, it would appear that the anticipations of an unprecedented influx of European visitors is not likely to be realised. The scare of cholera has deterred a considerable number from booking their passages for the United States. The sanitary conditions of Chicago, though much improved, still leave a good deal to be desired. On the other hand, the apprehensions of an outbreak of cholera in Europe have largely reduced the number of Americans who usually spend part of the year in England and on the Continent. The net result is that the Atlantic Steamship Agents do not expect that there will be any increase in the Transatlantic traffic this year. Comparatively few first-class passages have been booked. The World's Fair has no attraction for the trader or the man of business, for the McKinley tariff interferes with any prospect of extending business in America. English travellers who know anything of the American climate will not go to the Exhibition before September or October. The European public are blasé in the matter of Exhibitions. The Paris Exhibition, the long series of Exhibitions in London, and the Exhibition in Vienna have wearied people, and they will not go across the Atlantic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

A great labour demonstration took place in Hyde Park yesterday, at which upwards of sixty thousand were present. The proceedings passed off in an orderly manner. Speeches were made by several members of the House of Commons, and by some English and Foreign Socialists.

Similar meetings were held at Glasgow, Northampton, and elsewhere, and Resolutions were passed at each place in favour of an eight hours' working day.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

During the celebration in Dublin of the anniversary of the Phœnix Park murders a dynamite bomb was exploded outside the Law Courts, but beyond smashing the windows no damage was done and nobody injured.

THE PAMIRS QUESTION.

The Pamirs Commission which will be a Russo-British one has not yet been appointed, nor can it be until the basis of the demarcation of the frontier has been settled by negotiations between Great Britain and Russia.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 8.

The Russian press, in discussing the rejection of the Army Bill by the German Reichstag, considers that it endangers the peace of Europe, as the check may induce the German Government to seek a diversion in foreign complications.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The death is announced of Sir James Anderson.

CAPTURE OF BUNDELKHUND AND BHOPAL DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The notorious Darug Singh and his gang, the last of the Bundelkhund dacoits, have been captured, and an extensive tract is now purged of the dacoits.

The Superintendent at Sehore and a Thagi Inspector have succeeded in capturing a gang of twenty-three dacoits who are implicated in several dacoities in Bhopal.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE THAGI AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

The proposals of the Government of India for the re-organisation of the Thagi and Dacoity Department are about to be submitted to the Secretary of State. The new scheme has so far been tried experimentally only in Bundelkhund and Bhopal, where its success has certainly been a most marked one.

THE PUNJAB EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Punjab Exhibition Committee, held last week, it was resolved to hold an exhibition after all next cold weather. Mr. F. H. Andrews, of the School of Art, was appointed secretary.

THE PUNJAB LIGHT HORSE.

The Government of India have now finally sanctioned the Punjab Light Horse scheme.

CHOLERA AMONG THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

Cholera has appeared among the King's Own Scottish Borderers stationed at Mian Mir. The regiment has gone to camp.

MANDALAY LEPER HOME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 7.

The Rev. Mr. Winston publishes an appeal in the local paper on behalf of the home for lepers founded by him at Mandalay. There are now sixty-five lepers in the home, and the numbers are increasing.

GENERAL STEWART.

General Stewart has left for Madras to temporarily take over charge of the Commander-in-Chiefship.

THE STEAMER UMZINTO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

The s. s. Umzinto, which got aground in yesterday's storm floated, and proceeded on her voyage, having sustained no damage.

THE DEATH OF SIR JAMES ANDERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Sir James Anderson, Managing Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, died yesterday.

CHILAS NEWS.

No news from Chilas.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

Mail steamer Parramatta, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	38⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Route Saigon-Bangkok right.

Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	8	2	14 p.m.	...	32
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 8th May 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
Calcutta	2	11	...	1
Karachee	..	13	...	1
Madras	..	27	...	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21.

THE STEWARDS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

The old motto of the Lambton family is *Le jour viendra*. The day has come when the present head of the house, Lord Durham, has to assume the very important office of Senior Steward to the Jockey Club. I suppose that some of my lay readers who often see the phrase, "The Stewards of the Jockey Club," wonder who on earth these gentlemen are who are so vaguely referred to, and what are their responsibilities and powers. The three Stewards of the Jockey Club are in their realm just about as important personages as the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury are throughout England. Indeed, they are more so, as they constitute in themselves the deliberative and executive power of that self-elected turf Parliament—the Jockey Club. They have no fellow members of a Cabinet Council to consult, and they need not trouble themselves about the opinions of the democracy. The Stewards of the Jockey Club are as absolute and autocratic as the Czar of all the Russias. The Stewards of the Jockey Club have the power to order a person off Newmarket Heath for ever just as easily as the Czar can send some poor fellow to the Siberian mines. The three Stewards, speaking broadly, rule the turf, and they can and do banish wrong doers from our courses and enclosures. The right of the Stewards to warn persons off Newmarket Heath was established a hundred years. It is possible to appeal to the general body of the Club, but this course can only be taken on the requisition of twenty members, and is not often resorted to. The Stewards largely direct the dates of race meetings, and have the power to refuse licences to jockeys and all other officials of the turf as well as to licence courses. It is, indeed, an onerous and responsible position. This is the season of the year when changes are usually made in the Stewards.

THE NEXT SENIOR STEWARD: LORD DURHAM.

For instance, that quiet and retiring gentleman, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth, a most estimable sportsman, has to retire from the post of Senior Steward in favour, as I have already suggested, of my Lord Durham—the peer who, a few years ago, set himself the task of cleansing the Augean stables of the Turf. There are people who don't like Lord Durham. That is very natural in regard to a young nobleman who is too straightforward and too blunt for those of a tortuous disposition. Lord Durham is like his famous grandfather of Reform renown. The one was a political reformer. The other is a reformer in the world of sport. And to keep the sports and pastimes of a great nation healthy is no unworthy mission. Who, then, is this young man with a mission? John George Lambton, the third to bear the title of Lord Durham, is the eldest of the six brothers Lambton, but is a somewhat fortunate fellow, for he was one of twins who were born in 1855. His twin brother is the Hon. F. W. Lambton. A matter of twenty-five years ago he was at Eton, when he received the soubriquet of "Jacko"—a nickname which was used in a historic letter written by the Duke of Portland, and commencing "My dear Jacko." At Eton young Lambton was fagged by Lord Harris, and in turn he fagged Sir John Willoughby, the subsequent owner of Harvester. He was not a dunce, and satisfactorily passing his examination for the Army, secured a commission in the Coldstream Guards. On succeeding to the title in 1879 he resigned, and in 1880 went on a hunting expedition to India. Although he had broken a leg in boyhood, when out with some Northern harriers, he had a strong desire to try and kill big game. Returning in 1881, he followed in the footsteps of his father by at once taking an active interest in the Turf. He began to run horses in the North, and in 1882 was elected a member of the Jockey Club, and married Miss Milner, the sister of the husband of the Dowager Duchess of Montrose. 1883 he moved the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech in the House of Lords. At first he declined the offer of the late Lord Granville, but with a happy allusion to his ancestors Lord Granville overcame the scuples of the young peer. Since this date his best-known exploits have been on the Turf. Most of us, I presume, remember his famous speech at the dinner of the Gimcrack Club, at York, in which he made such charges that the great racing suits, the *causes celebres* of Wood *vs.* Cox, and Chetwynd *vs.* Durham, were the outcome. Very modestly Lord Durham declared that he had merely formulated publicly what was repeatedly remarked privately. Whether he was either politic or justified in the attitude that he assumed I won't pretend to say.

A MATTER OF £70,000 PER ANNUM.

I am, however, convinced that his course of conduct has been intended for the good of the Turf. Lord Durham is possessed of all-seeing eyes. On a course he notices more than most men—and he has the courage of his convictions. I have no doubt that he will make an admirable Senior Steward. In June, 1890, he was presented with a testimonial by those who admired his action in these delicate matters. Lord Durham has spent a lot of money on the Turf without receiving an adequate return, but I don't know that that matters much, as he has about £70,000 a year from his coal mines. He has built some training quarters at Exning for his trainer, Sadler, who succeeded Tom Green, of Beverley, in that position. His Lordship's favourite jockeys have been the late Jem Snowden, James Woodburn, and the youth who never smiles—Rickaby. Lord Durham is courageous, energetic, and straight to the point in all that he does. He is a man of impulse and temper. It would be well if he had a little more *sang froid*. He is tall, thin, dark, and soldierly-looking, if rather plain. He is generally quietly dressed, but he has been known to wear a crimson plush smoking suit in his sanctum at Lambton Castle. He is very fond of Lambton Castle, and the estate attached thereunto, as the auctioneers generally say in announcing the sale of some desirable hereditament. Although his Lordship is fond of shooting he is not a lover of duelling. Of course, you remember that Sir George Chetwynd challenged Lord Durham to a duel. A meeting between English gentlemen would not be such a burlesque as these affairs of honour usually are in France, and I don't suppose that Lord Durham cares to risk the loss of the full enjoyment of £70,000 a year.

A COMING TURF LEGISLATOR.

Rumour has been busy with the name of the Earl of Eliesmere as the new or junior steward of the club. Like Lord Durham, the Earl of Ellesmere comes of an illustrious family, and is exceedingly wealthy, even for a peer. One of Lord Ellesmere's ancestors was Lord Chancellor under Queen Elizabeth, and the great Duke of Bridgewater was a relative. There is some advantage in this beyond mere sentiment, for it is calculated that he receives £50,000 a year from the trustees of the Bridgewater Estates. The similarities of the two noblemen go even further, for both are the third bearers of their titles, both were educated at Eton, both love horseflesh and both are honest and well-intentioned. Moreover, neither has a very large stud. This particularly applies to the Earl of Ellesmere. So far from this being a drawback I think it is an advantage, for it gives a steward more time to observe the management of other people's studs and the running of horses other than their own. Francis Charles Granville Egerton, who is the eldest son of the second Earl was born on April 5, 1847, and still looks young. He succeeded his father in 1862, and six years later married the daughter of the Marquis of Normanby. They have had a family of five boys and six girls, the eldest of whom, Viscount Brackley, comes of age on the 14th of November. Lord Ellesmere is highly respected in Turf circles and he is at home among agriculturalists, for he is well known, not only as a breeder of thoroughbreds, but of shire horses, sheep, and pigs. He is an amiable man, with three charming residences, and is a member of as many famous clubs. It is men like Lord Durham and Lord Ellesmere who make the English Turf the grand institution it is, notwithstanding all that pessimists say to the contrary.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP.

And so the Football League Competition has been duly brought to a close for another season with the result that Sunderland again head the list and hold the League Championship vase, which, to my mind, is a far greater distinction than the winning of the Football Association Cup. Of course, the handsome vase of the League is not hallowed by the traditions of over twenty years and the memories of many fierce battles, but beyond all doubt it is the guerdon, the reward of greater merit. To win the League Cup requires consistent form of the highest class and sustained effort for very nearly eight months. This Sunderland have proved themselves capable of ever since they were admitted to the League. Let the following comparative table of their League achievements speak for itself as a three seasons' testimonial:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
1890-91	10	7	5	51	31	23*
1891-92	21	5	0	93	36	42
1892-93	22	4	6	100	56	48
Totals	53	16	9	244	103	113

*Two points deducted for playing an ineligible man.

This is indeed a wonderful record, and yet Sunderland have never been nearer to winning the Association Cup than reaching the semi-final stage. Their astute and able secretary, Tom Watson, does not believe it possible for a team to be sure of success in both competitions, and I agree with him. Tom Watson grasps the substance and leaves the shadow to take care of itself.

SUNDERLAND'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Let us for a moment further consider the performances of the Stars of the North. Sunderland began League life disastrously, as they only won three out of their first twelve matches in 1890-91, and were fined two points. Despite that they were seventh at the close of the tourney, and that is the lowest they have ever been, for they won the Cup in the two succeeding years. Although Preston, North End, and Everton have had fewer goals scored against them in the course of a season's League play, no club has ever previously scored a hundred goals in one competition since it was founded. Of course, there have been more clubs, and consequently more matches in 1892-93, but no organisation has ever equalised their percentage of scoring previously.

THE SECRETS OF SUNDERLAND'S SUCCESS.

If the Sunderland eleven has mainly consisted of imported Scots I do not the less grudge them one particle of the honour their victories entitle them to. The same sources of talent have been open to others. Sunderland was an obscure club which has been brought to the front entirely by the judgment and activity of their secretary, Tom Watson, who migrated from Newcastle to Wearside. It is worthy of note that Sunderland went through the campaign of 1891-92 with sixteen players, and I believe I am perfectly correct in saying that during these arduous seasons they have only played twenty-three professionals altogether. If I am in any way inaccurate, I am certainly within an odd player of the mark. This is absolutely less than the average number of any one club in a single season. A League organisation has been known to register over sixty players for one season. With one exception these professionals have not been extravagantly paid, and the one exception was a failure—not for want of skill, but for want of self-control. It is quite a mistake to suppose that Sunderland inaugurated the high rates of wages for Scotch players. There is one other point to which I must allude before leaving Sunderland. The team has always been composed of remarkably abstemious men. The great majority of the players have been teetotalers. And this is a point which cannot be too strongly insisted upon. I once heard a Scotch doctor, who had himself been a player, declare that eleven teetotalers would at any time beat eleven moderate drinkers at football, even supposing the abilities of both teams were as nearly as possible on an equality in skill and staying power. The doctor, who made this declaration publicly, was himself not a teetotaler, so that it was not the opinion of a fanatic. I attribute the great success of Sunderland during the past three seasons, firstly, to the very few changes in the constitution of the team; secondly, to the exceedingly abstemious habits of the players; and, thirdly, to the *esprit de corps* existing in their ranks.

HOW LONG WILL THE FOOTBALL FEVER LAST?

I was reading an American newspaper—as is my habit—the other day, when I saw the following paragraph:—"Baseball has had its day. The painful attempts of managers to sustain its faded glories is sufficient proof that it is slowly dying out. But there was something transitory about baseball, when a common section hand in knee breeches could draw more salary than Henry Ward Beecher ever got in the pulpit." This set me "a thynkinge." Football—and especially professional football—seems to me to be now in the heyday of its prosperity. How long will it last? How soon shall we see a paragraph in the English newspapers to the effect that "Football has had its day." Listen! In the matches played in the semi-final and final stage for the Association Cup, the gate money was very nearly £5,000—of which a sum of £2,500 was taken in the final tie played at Manchester. Some League teams have a salary list which amounts to £1,800, £1,900, and £2,000 for the season, and I saw it stated that over £1,000,000 a year is paid in salaries to professional players in England. The same authority is responsible for the statement that the gate money per season amounts to about £7,000,000. Personally, I can hardly accept these enormous figures as accurate. They are appalling, not to say ridiculous. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that football is at the height of its popularity, and that players' salaries are at a maximum of from £2 10s. 0d. to £5 a week and a big bonus or retaining fee. The game has developed too quickly. The change which has come over the scene these last ten years is simply astounding. The pendulum must swing back. The inevitable reaction must follow. And then what? Why, we shall have the game played under healthier conditions, and English professionals and first-class amateurs will be able to enjoy the sport. And so will the public, without such feverish excitement. I know some long-headed men—the secretaries of great football clubs and well-known players—who are preparing for the reaction and the "rainy day." As they say "This can't last for ever."

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL F. SEWELL is appointed Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, Madras.

LIEUTENANT BOOTH, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Cautionment Magistrate at Cherat.

IT has been decided to retain No. 1 Company, Madras Sappers, in Burma until the ensuing cold weather.

SURGEON-COLONEL COSTELLO and Colonel Galloway, Madras Cavalry, have been granted good service pensions, vice Surgeon-Colonel Morice and Colonel Faunce.

GENERAL leave of absence, from the 15th May to the 15th August, 1893, is granted to Captain G. F. Ellisou, 2nd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

THE Government of India have sanctioned the acquisition of a plot of land of a thousand acres near Nowshera, at an estimated cost of Rs. 48,000, for grass for the Native Cavalry regiment at that station.

CAPTAIN HAYDEN'S tenure of office as Adjutant of the Simla Volunteers will probably be extended to September, as it is deemed inadvisable to make a new appointment at the beginning of the drill season.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT W. H. ORR, I. M. S., having, on the 3rd May, reported his arrival from England, on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, is directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to Rawalpindi, and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer there, for duty.

MAJOR COLLINS, Commandant, Kasauli Depot, has been appointed to command the Camp at Simla during the rifle meeting; Lieutenant Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders, being the camp Adjutant and Quartermaster. One hundred and eighty-two competitors from Umballa and the stations in the Simla hills have entered for the meeting.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. N. MACLEOD, I. M. S., having, on the 4th of May, reported his arrival from England, on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, is directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to Umballa and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer there, for duty.

SURGEON LIETENANT C. R. PARRY, I. M. S., having, on the 4th May, reported his arrival from England, on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service, Bengal Presidency, is directed, under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to Rawalpindi, and report himself to the Principal Medical Officer of the District there, for duty.

THE undermentioned officers proceed home on leave:—2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment—Major W. B. Williams, ninety-five days, on private affairs. 22nd Punjab Infantry—Major R. Gordon, one year, private affairs. Major G.C. Kitson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, for sixty days, private affairs. 18th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant E. V. Martin, one year, medical certificate. Lieutenant J. R. Condon, eight months, medical certificate. 1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. C. E. Hodgson, one year, medical certificate.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read with great interest Surgeon-Major General Rice's note respecting the long-delayed report of the Leprosy Commission, in your issue of March 4, I should like, with your permission, to call the attention of the numerous readers of the *Gazette Summary* to a subject which merits the consideration of all who are interested in the public health. I refer to that terrible scourge of humanity, leprosy, which is reported on evidence from all parts of the world to be seriously increasing. Sir Andrew Clark said at a dinner given in 1890, in aid of the National Leprosy Fund, that leprosy was a real question. "He could produce overwhelming testimony of this fact, and the evidence was conclusive not only that leprosy did exist in large measure in recent years, but that new germ centres were springing up in various quarters, and the old centres were widening. Before England and the civilized world there was looming a condition of affairs which might, by growth, threaten civilization." In the "Memorandum on the Report of the Leprosy Commission" it is stated that "Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission, and for this reason, and the established amount of sterility among lepers, *the disease has a natural tendency to die out.*" Neither is it due to contagion, nor to diet. What, then, can be the cause of the alarming increase of this loathsome and incurable malady? For a reply to this question I would recommend to your readers the perusal of a remarkable and interesting volume, just published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschin & Co., London, from the pen of Mr. W. Tebb, entitled "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation." The author shows that leprosy is non-existent among the unvaccinated aboriginal races in leprous districts, and that it is largely due to inoculation; and as the disease is of slow incubation, it is almost impossible in vaccination to avoid leprous lymph. Inciting numerous medically certified cases of leprosy due to vaccination, Mr. Tebb says:—"In some extracts from memoranda in the case book of Dr. Roger S. Chew, Calcutta, we can gather much information which shows the connection between vaccination at the commencement of leprosy. Jehoorie was a leper for twenty years. His history previous to vaccination was healthy. This operation was performed when he was seven years old, and the disease first manifested itself six months after, commencing as a white patch over the vaccine site. The description of his symptoms is painful and disgusting. Dadas, a native palki-bearer, was a leper for twenty years. He was forcibly vaccinated at twenty-one years of age, being then a healthy young man. A year after leprosy commenced at the seat of the vaccine marks. Mabel P., a Scotch lassie, aged seventeen, a leper for the last eight years, was brought by her mother, who stated that she was vaccinated when she was seven and a half years old. About six months after the operation, which was successful, symptoms of leprosy began to develop, and she flew here and there to every medical practitioner to save her child, but to no avail, as the disease kept increasing." Twenty-five of these cases are recorded from a large number of others in this one physician's practice. It is clear, therefore, if every medical man, residing in leprous countries would make careful record of all such experiences, the testimony would be sufficient were it made public to cause the lay portion of mankind to rise in revolt against such a dangerous practice. In conclusion, I would earnestly recommend the study of this undeniably important question, and would urge members of colonial councils and members of boards of health especially, to acquaint themselves with the body of facts revealed in this latest bolt forged against the vaccination delusion. They will see that the best way to arrest the progress of leprosy is not the appointment of expensive pro-vaccinating Leprosy Commissions, but the introduction of sanitary precautions, and giving up the practice of vaccination. As the before-going facts only touch the fringe of the 400 pages of evidence collected in Mr. Tebb's starting volume, I should like to revert to the subject in a future communication.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. R. WILLIAMSON.

Euston Square, N.-W., April 19.

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read Mr. Chambers' second letter in your valued paper of the 5th May, at the request of numerous Eurasian and Anglo-Indian friends, I take up my poor pen, on behalf of these people, as they say, owing to the heat and absence of motive, they neither care to reply to Mr. Chambers, or to take any part in any political move, owing to the fact of a beneficent Providence endowing them with a dual personality. If they happen to be fair-skinned they pass for Europeans, pure and simple, and if they be swarthy, they pass for statutory natives of India, gaining both ways. This being the case, where is the fun of agitation, especially this hot weather—*qui bono*? One word with you, Mr. Chambers. Before attemptiag to poss as a mentor to the Eurasians, my friends want to know who you are and what your standing in Bombay society is. We have been searching the Green Civil List. You are evidently not in that favoured publication, so if you are, a Government servant, you must be a mere subordinate, and have no *locus standi*, and no right to dance forward. If you are a European, real and pure, you have no right to interfere, or give advice to Eurasians, unless you join their Association, and they want to know if you are a member or not of their Association. You must show your credentials before they can listen to you. This is fair and proper. If you are an Eurasian, then my friends would draw your attention respectfully to that old-world and most sensible saying about "foulest of all foul birds is he that fouls or bespatters his own nest." Now Mr. Chambers you have brought it on yourself. No one asked you to write "agin" the Eurasians, and if a native Nemesis catches you up you have yourself to blame. If you have the real good of the Eurasians at heart, why not call in the leaders of their Association, and if they find your proposals suitable, and if they find you have sufficient weight and influence, and, lastly, if it pays, you will not find them backward in agitating. This is the best plan. No good can follow from vilifying and showing up a whole class for a supposed apathy, which exists perhaps more in your brain than in theirs. Never overlook the motto *noblesse oblige*. Peoples and nations are apathetic or pushing, as it suits them, or as they find it pay. You perhaps found the cow movement on behalf of the natives did not suit, and you now take up the Eurasian problem. Why not go to the backslums of Oomercarry and take the poor Eurasians and whites by the hand instead of urging their higher classes to agitate and agitate. Unless you hold a brief from the natives, you have no right to preach to the Eurasians. It is possible you covertly mean to hit Europeans by running down the next class following. My idea is that the Eurasians would be fools to agitate when they can get all they want by sitting quiet. They have no separate interests from Europeans as I said in my last letter. It is possible you have been sat upon or slighted by some Eurasians. No wonder you write against them. Who asked you to urge them on? Let well alone. Better men than you have this Eurasian question at heart. If Europeans hold aloof from political agitations in India, why should Eurasians step in? Recollect once for all, that all fair skins are Europeans in India, and dark Eurasians statutory natives and British born subjects. It amuses me as a native to find that in questions where gentlemen like Mr. Justice Bayley and Bishop Mylne fear to tread men like this Mr. Chambers are ready to run their heads. Well, well!—*Nihil prostat bisco*.

NATHOORAM.

THE PILGRIM STEAMER KHIVA

RESCUE OF THE CREW.

THE following is a copy of a telegram, dated 8th May, 1893, from the Political Agent at Gwadur, to the Political Secretary, Bombay:—

Muscat, May 6.—The steamer Avoca, with the Captain and Doctor of the Khiva, left for Merbat, at midday, on Tuesday. The crew of seven Europeans and seventy natives are sent to Bombay by to-day's mail steamer. Please instruct the Port Officer to arrange to receive them. The Khiva was completely gutted by fire. Sixty-three pilgrims have arrived from Merbat, and will proceed to Jeddah.

IT is notified that the Queen's Birthday will be observed in India on the 24th May.

THE native surveyor, who was sent to East Africa to map out the country about Kilimanjaro, with view to the settlement of the Anglo-German frontier has returned to India. He met with no difficulties from the natives in carrying out his work.

THE shooting of the Native Army since it has been given the Martini-Henri rifle has improved to a very marked extent. Thus in the competition for Lord Roberts' musketry prizes we find Havildar Arjun Singh, of the 12th Bengal Infantry, winning the Magdala Medal, with a score of 100 out of a possible 105. Last year this coveted prize fell to a sepoy of the 29th Punjab Infantry, who made 95 under similar conditions.

DR. J. POLLEN ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

ON Primrose Day (April 19) Dr. John Pollen addressed a mass meeting at Ashford on the Home Rule Bill, and was, we learn, enthusiastically received. He claimed to have special titles to the indulgence and kind consideration of his audience. In the first place he was an Irishman—born and bred—but an Irishman whose "better half" pertained to Kent. In the second place he was no Party Politician. He had further the advantage of watching the political strife from afar—and, although he could not say it was a case of distance lending enchantment to the view; he might say that distance had enabled him to focus the position better, and to see what was going on far more clearly than those engaged in the uproar and turmoil of the battle could see. His personal sympathies were with the great Conservative Party in their reverence for the historic foundations of the constitution, and in their preferring natural growth to spasmodic change and feverish innovation! At the same time, with the great Liberal Party, he was a firm believer in progress, and he held that without such progress no true stability or real Conservatism was possible. He condemned the tendency to rest and stagnate which at times prevailed in the Conservative ranks, and declared that to this tendency must be attributed the hasty rushes forward made by political agitators—rushes which in a few months destroyed what it would take years to restore. It was remarkable that all Mr. Gladstone's great measures recently began with a Disestablishment, Disendowment, Dislocation, Derangement, Demolition, Disunion, a d-d-d career, which he firmly believed was beginning to terrify and bewilder the G. O. M. himself. He yielded to no one in his admiration for Mr. Gladstone, but this Irish measure was a fatal mistake. The majority of Irish wealth, intelligence, and industry did not want "Home Rule," and although the majority of the peasantry did not know exactly what they wanted every one knew that what the Irish peasants voted for at the last election was "no rint." And when they find Home Rule does not mean "no rint" they will have none of it! But though the Irish people may not know what they want they know pretty well what they don't want—and no Irishman, be he peasant, priest, or patrician, wants to see Tim Healy Prime Minister of Ireland. Dr. Pollen described the present Home Rule Bill as a shame and a sham. He believed it was really intended to cover a flank attack on the House of Lords and the English Established Church, an oblique onslaught on the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal! He appealed to Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and J. Morley (if they had the courage of their convictions and the pluck of Englishmen), to "go for" these institutions straight attacking them in front and not over the bleeding Body of Ireland! If Home Rule was a good thing let it be tried first in Wales or Cornwall but forbear further crude and cruel experiments on poor Ireland! Alluding to Mr. Redmond's quotation from Macbeth "Therein the patient must minister to himself"—which had brought down the House of Commons. Dr. Pollen pointed out that the insinuation underlying this quotation was that Ireland was suffering from the same form of disease as Lady Macbeth, viz., madness consequent on the consciousness of acted crime. The Doctor himself says of Lady Macbeth that she is "Not so sick, my Lord, as she is troubled with thick-coming fancies that keep her from her rest." And fancies breaking on her rest, constitute the malady Ireland suffers from! Cure the disease if you can, but it is bad policy to allow a madman to minister to himself! Self-doctoring—proverbially dangerous even when possible—as Hood has it:

But, when ill indeed,
E'en dismissing the Doctor,
Don't always succeed!

Dr. Pollen concluded by proposing an alternative Bill, which he described as somewhat frivolous but far more effective than, and quite as feasible as, the measure now before the House. His Bill was entitled a "Bill for the Union of Hearts." In the preamble the inalienable supremacy of Imperial Parliament was affirmed and the Bill contained merely two sections. By the first all well-to-do English bachelors were compelled to proceed to Ireland and select Irish brides. By the second impecunious Irishmen were to transfer themselves to England and marry English heiresses! In this way a union of hearts would be assured, and Home Rule would be as dead henceforth, as Julius Cæsar!

OBITUARY.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON.

THE death is reported of Sir James Anderson, Managing Director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, as having occurred in London on Sunday last. To Sir James, who was born in Dumfries in 1824, the success of the laying of the first Atlantic cable was in a great measure due. He joined the merchant navy at the age of sixteen, and made several voyages to India and the West Coast of America. A few years later he went with his ship to Natal, Mauritius, Bombay, and traded between China and the Persian Gulf. In 1851 he entered the important service of the Cunard Steamboat Company, and commanded successively fourteen vessels belonging to that extensive company in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. His great experience and ability recommended him to the Transatlantic Telegraph Company for the command of the "Great Eastern" in the expeditions of 1865 and 1866. The success of this latter enterprise was owing to him in a considerable degree. He received the honour of knighthood in November, 1865. After having, on 28th July, with the greatest precaution, completed the laying of the new cable, he resumed the work of picking up the old one, and restored communication with Valentia by that line. Sir James Anderson, whose name is closely associated with that of the "Great Eastern," had accepted the command of the monster vessel for her voyage between France and America during the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1867, for a French company, which, however, could not carry on the enterprise. In the following year the "Great Eastern" was again used for laying a French transatlantic cable, which was successfully completed, Sir James's connection with telegraphy has been fraught with most happy results for submarine telegraphy, he being one of the first authorities on cable matters. He was Chairman of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, Managing Director of the Eastern, the Eastern and South African, and the West African Telegraph Companies, and a Director of the Anglo-American Telegraph, the African Direct, the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph, the Globe Telegraph and Trust, the Submarine Cables Trust, and the West India and Panama Telegraph Companies; he was also Chairman of the Direct Spanish Telegraph Company and a Director of the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited. Sir James was a member of the Statistical Society, before whom he read a paper on "Statistics of Telegraphy;" afterwards publishing a book under the same title, which is regarded as an authority on the subject. He has also written papers on "Cables in Time of War," "The Government Purchase of Submarine Cables and Reduction of Telegraph Rates," "The Telegraphic Communication of the Empire and a Comparison of the Various Routes to the East." Sir James long advocated an "Authorised Vocabulary" from which the words used in code messages should be taken, and it was due to his efforts in this direction that the last International Telegraphic Conference decided to compile an official list of words to be used in codifying telegrams.

REPORTS from both Kabul and Kandahar state that the Hazaras are likely to give fresh trouble this summer. The Amir is reinforcing the Ghazni garrison from Khost, besides ordering troops to be ready to move from Bamian and Kandahar into the Hazarajat.

ABOUT four years ago, writes the *Pioneer*, on the evidence adduced and conclusions adopted by the Typhoid Commission of 1889, we drew attention to the confusion and uncertainty attending the diagnosis of Indian fevers. The Tpyhoid Commission was appointed mainly to inquire into two serious fever epidemics in the garrisons of Lucknow and Meerut. There were two bodies of troops of almost identical numbers and under fairly parallel conditions during one and the same period, yielding practically identical results as regards prevalence of, and mortality from, fever; but whereas all the fifty recorded cases at Lucknow were set down as enteric, only thirteen out of fifty-one were so classed at Meerut. The deliberate conclusion of the Commission with reference to this remarkable divergence in diagnostic results, was that the "phenomenon was mainly subjective," and due chiefly to "difference of opinion." In the somewhat voluminous correspondence which ensued, there was some attempt to discredit the authority of the Commission; but its main conclusion was not shaken, and the public were left to the somewhat uncomfortable conviction that in many cases it depended on the particular doctor called in whether, if you had the ill-luck to be struck down by a serious attack of fever, you were treated for the specific form of the disease known as enteric, or for that described as "simple continued." In his last report, just issued from the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, we are glad to see that Surgeon-Major-General Rice returns to the subject.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A VACANCY on the Standing Committee having occurred by the departure from India of Mr. Abdulla M. Dhuramsi, on the 20th ultimo, a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held for the filling up of such vacancy in accordance with the terms of Section 47 of the Municipal Act. The following councillors were present: Dr. Thomas Blaney (president), Messrs. Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. P. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabji Divecha, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, W. R. Hamilton, Hasanbhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Harkisondas Nurrotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pranjivandas Gullandas, Rahimtula Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Sundern

the provision for securing the ventilation of buildings being constructed in positions on which buildings had already been erected, and I wrote as follows :—

The number of insanitary buildings being erected is very serious. * * * * Not only are unwholesome buildings being erected, but open space which had in former years been secured within buildings is being built over. It is true that such open space could not be secured by law, but through such influence and persuasion as a department could exercise. The tenants suffer, and the tenants are many while the house-owners are few. * * * I have the honour to forward the accompanying report from the Inspector, B Ward, on houses being built or rebuilt without sufficient open space around them for wholesome ventilation and lighting. I have inspected the houses and some of them are of the worst type of building without open space on either side, and therefore with room space inside which cannot have direct light from without and cannot be wholesomely ventilated. This is the type of building which had to be permitted under the old law. If under the present law buildings such as are shown in this statement can be erected then with the new law sanitary buildings will be as impossible as with the old law and the condition of new buildings will be no better than the condition of old buildings. I regret that, notwithstanding so many years have elapsed since that report was written, measures have not been taken to have the Municipal Act amended in so far as the law concerning the rebuilding of dwellings and the people of this city protected from unwholesome dwellings in the localities most crowded. This—as I must respectfully call it apathy in regard to unwholesome dwelling—is most deplorable. The tenants are many, the landlords are few, but the law is so constructed as to protect the few, and not to protect but to injure the many. The measures immediately necessary in Kamatipura are improved subsoil drainage and improvement of dwellings. It is needless for me to say that in any locality having so large a proportion of poor, &c., it is impossible either in Bombay or elsewhere to have as low a mortality as may be expected in districts having more opulent classes. I need not refer to the question of house connections, as that has already been fully discussed.—T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

DRINKING TROUGHS FOR CATTLE.

The Standing Committee informed the Corporation that Mr. Saisha R. Naidoo declined to contribute Rs. 5,000, which it was estimated would be the cost of erecting a suitable drinking trough for cattle at the junction of Hornby and Paltan Road.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

In consequence of complaints made by several members of the Corporation that they were distressed by the glare from the north-west side of the Council Chamber, grass screens had been erected which subdued the light to a point which was bearable by members sitting facing the verandah. About the middle of the meeting Mr. Wacha, who was not sitting with his face to the light, complained that he was being simply "boiled" for the want of fresh air, and said that the screen prevented any breeze entering the chamber. The Commissioner pointed out that if the screens were removed the fate of being boiled might be averted, but there was some danger of being roasted by the sun. The President (Dr. Blaney) also complained of "clamminess." His clothes were wet, and he preferred being baked rather than boiled. He desired the advantage of both sun and air. Mr. Carroll pointed out that the screen had been made too light. The screens were removed, and no further complaint was heard.

POLICE CHARGES.

On the motion of Mr. George Cotton Government Resolution, No. 1,937A, Judicial Department, dated 28th March, 1893, on the subject of the disbursement of the police charges for the year 1892-93 to the amount of Rs. 3,63,345 was recorded. Mr. Cotton said they could not do anything with the matter at present, later on it might be another question.

THE NEW FIRE-BRIGADE STATION.

The Corporation next considered memorial from Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, Ardashir Pestonjee Setna, and other residents of Nanabboy Bomanjee Street, dated 21st April, 1893, requesting that the new Fire-Brigade Station might not be erected at the entrance to that street, on the grounds that such station would prevent the entrance of the westerly breeze, to the street, that the existence of the station would prove an annoyance to the neighbourhood, and would depreciate the value of the property.

Mr. Kabraji moved that the memorial be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of a report thereon, and that the report be submitted at the next monthly meeting.

Mr. Shroff said that the new building, a part of which was an encroachment on the footpath, would be an annoyance, and would prevent westerly breezes from entering Pitha Street. For even if the part of the footpath would be used for building an arcade the structure above the arcade would interfere with the pure air and fresh breeze entering the street.

Mr. Dinsha Wacha agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Shroff, and moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the matter, and until he had reported fully on the question all the works of constructing the building should be stopped, and no further encroachment should be made on the footpath.

The Commissioner : The Corporation sanctioned the expenditure, and they have sanctioned the work. Mr. Wacha's amendment is *ultra vires*.

Mr. Wacha : If the President will rule my amendment *ultra vires*, I will sit down ; if not, I appeal to the Corporation to consider my amendment in the same light as I move it.

Mr. Kabraji : But contracts are made for the construction. What will you do ?

The President did not think Mr. Wacha's amendment was *ultra vires* ; he therefore ruled it was in order.

Dr. Katrak seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that the reason why he said that Mr. Wacha's amendment was *ultra vires* was that it was only two months ago that the Corporation passed a resolution sanctioning the work, and they could not re-open the question so soon. He hoped that the Corporation would pass Mr. Kabraji's resolution with confidence, and he promised to consider the statement made by Mr. Shroff. If they passed the amendment, he was afraid the contractors would file a suit against the Municipality, and claim damages. (Here remarks were made by Mr. Wacha.) The Commissioner objected to Mr. Wacha's continually interfering while he (Mr. Acworth) was in possession of the chair. He was inclined to say something severe about it, but he would only remark that from such frequent interruption one might think he was addressing a set of school-boys, who would frequently interfere and not allow any one to say what he had to say. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment being put to the vote it was lost, and the original motion was carried by a large majority.

The attention of the President having been called to the fact that there was no quorum the Corporation adjourned until Monday.

IN connection with the question of the storage of water in Egypt, a proposal is being discussed for the erection of a weir at the Albert Nyanza.

IN a letter to Mr. Egerton, the British Minister at Athens, Major Law thus summarises the result of his inquiry. He says :—The economic prosperity of Greece has recently been seriously questioned. It must, however, be remembered, in considering this question, that the independence of the country only dates from some sixty years back. The progress made during that period is certainly remarkable. To give some idea of recent progress, it will here suffice to mention that, whereas in 1870 the population of Greece, was slightly under 1,500,000, it now slightly exceeds 2,250,000 (the increase being partly due to an enlargement of the kingdom) ; and, whereas the total revenue up to 1875 was under 25,000,000dr., it should now somewhat exceed 100,000,000dr. On the other hand, it is admitted that a grave crisis to-day threatens the continued prosperity of the country, and the question at issue is whether this crieis is due to permanent unfavourable economic conditions, or to unfortunate financial administration. If it be held that the difficulty is solely due to unsuccessful financial administration, a further question arises—are the resources of the country sufficient, with reasonable care, to meet existing difficulties, or is the financial position so compromised as to be beyond remedy, without prejudice to the honour of the Greek nation, and the legitimate rights of its creditors ? The information contained in the accompanying report may, I hope, be found sufficiently complete and satisfactory to justify the opinion that, with temporary assistance, the present crisis may be tided over, and that proper care in the future may secure the continuance of the hitherto normal development in the country. Without such care in the future no temporary assistance can avail to prevent final misfortune.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEWS has been received by the Political Secretary, Bombay, that the crew of the Khiva have been rescued and sent on to Bombay from Muscat. A number of the pilgrims have proceeded to Jeddah. The Khiva was completely gutted by the fire.

A MARINE court was held, at Hongkong, on the 13th ultimo, to inquire into a charge of drunkenness brought against R. Simpson, second mate, and J. H. Verrall, third mate, of the steamer Cape Colonna, of Newcastle, by the master, Hugh Jones Alston. The Court found the charge proved and suspended the certificates of both men for six months.

IN consequence of the accidents that have been happening during the instruction of British Infantry in the manipulation of the magazine rifle, the Indian Ordnance Department have issued a new pattern dummy-cartridge. It is made of a white metal, and thus should not be confused with the loaded brass cartridges. Moreover, it is sent out in bulk, whereas the service ammunition is issued only in packets. These precautions should prevent any further accidents from ball-cartridge being inadvertently inserted in the breech of the rifle when the men are learning to handle the weapon.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE WHITE, the new Commander-in-Chief, says the Lahore paper, has dispensed with the usual courts-martial on some militar "frauds" who recently gave themselves up as belonging to the Army Reserve or having been previously discharged with ignominy from the service. They are now compelled to "soldier on" in this country, a more suitable punishment for culprits of this class than re-discharging them, for the majority "give themselves up" in order to get home again and frequently contrive to fraudulently re-enlist in some other corps. The "giving up" system will not be so popular here if it does not procure discharges. According to a home magistrate who declined to punish some culprits, "endeavouring to fraudulently enlist" is not a crime.

FROM an official memorandum sent to the office of the Dewan of Bangalore, it appears that on the night of the 6th March, there was a hailstorm in Biskoor, Codyhulli, and other villages in Magadi Taluq, Mysore. The hail stones were unusually large, ranging in size from a lime fruit to a cocoannt ! The tiled houses were entirely damaged together with the articles stored in them. A man was struck down dead and his body was carried away in a current. Birds and wild beasts, such as hogs, jackals, &c., were killed in large numbers, and the surrounding atmosphere became corrupted, so much so that the offensive smell was sickening and unbearable !

IT is understood that a satisfactory response has been made by the Local Governments of the N.-W.P. and the Punjab to the appeal made by the Military Department last year that they should encourage the purchase and maintenance of sire horses from Provincial and Local Funds ; and the more wealthy and important landowners, and the Managers of Court of Wards' estates also appear to be following suit. Between one and two hundred stallions have been purchased or ordered within the last twelve months in the two Provinces. As the number of stallions maintained by the Military Department is about three hundred this means an increase of something like 50 per cent. It seems to be a pity that the useful measure of expanding the number of more or less well-bred sires in the horse-breeding districts cannot be supplemented by the elimination of the ill-bred, ill-conditioned, and ill-tempered entires, which are still so largely resorted to by the owners of mares. Lord Roberts strongly advocated action in this direction, and it is perhaps a question whether the object might not be furthered, and perhaps funds be raised for the acquisition of a still larger number of satisfactory sires, by taxing all entire horses which are not passed by the Civil Veterinary Department as fit for breeding purposes.

ACCOUNTS relating to the trade of British India for the past official year are now complete, and as a whole they can scarcely be regarded as encouraging. Imports during the twelve months show a decrease of nearly four crores as compared with the previous year, while exports have fallen by one hundred and ninety-two lakhs. The total shrinkage of British Indian trade amounts to over 5½ in about one hundred and seventy crores, or about 3¼ per cent.

HAVING regard to the time of year, the weather which has prevailed in Calcutta during the past few days may be regarded as almost phenomenal. In certain aspects the weather outlook has appeared to be indicative of the proximity of cyclones, but beyond a threatened disturbance in the Bay, a few days ago, nothing of an unusual kind has happened anywhere. The rains which have fallen in Calcutta have been largely local, the wet belt being confined to parts of South-West Bengal and to a small part of East Bengal, having gone no further south than Balasore, and no further north than Bancoora. There is no probability of anything approaching a cyclone, as the pressure is rising and is now well above the normal. A few nights ago an inch of rain fell in Calcutta, while there was no rainfall in Howrah.

ADVICES from the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the Indian Tea Association, dated the 2nd instant, state that no clue has been obtained to the murderers of Mr. Cockburn, and that the Government have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000. The authorities are convinced that the crime is not the work of hill tribes, yet no evidence is forthcoming to indicate by whom it was committed. Coolies were actually at work at the time of the murder in the tea-house, two hundred yards off, but they cannot, or will not, give information. The only eye-witness of the murder is the wounded coolie woman, whose statements are contradictory. Suspicion, however, attaches to the Manipuris, and several villages are suspected, but evidence against their own countrymen cannot be had from the villagers. In view of these facts a special punitive police force is to be quartered in the suspected villages, and the Inspector-General of Police has started for Cachar to consult as to the strength of the force, and to decide upon what villages it is to be quartered.

THE Muhammadans are also in the thick of a religious quarrel which, after the failure of an attempted arbitration, is being fought out in the shape of a libel case at Lahore. It is, of course, a pity that tempers should be lost and money wasted in libels and litigation based upon religious differences ; but friction is, we fear, inseparable from progress, and it has been the experience of all countries and religions that educational advancement has led to religious strife.

THE question of fitting the carriages of the South Indian Railway with vacuum-brakes is now seriously engaging the attention of the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Creighton. All the new engines lately got out from England are being fitted with these brakes, and soon the mail trains will be entirely supplied with them. Mr. Creighton has represented to the Agent that it is necessary to have a Vacuum-brake Inspector for the line, and Mr. Betts has applied to Government for permission to entertain such an official. It is contemplated to promote one of the covenanted fitters now in the service of the South Indian Railway to the new appointment, his place being supplied by a mechanic from England.

SANCTION has now been accorded to the reduction of the Kurram escort being carried into effect forthwith. Two guns of No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battery and one squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry move to Kohat, and the 1st Punjab Infantry to Abbottabad, two guns of No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 6th Punjab Infantry remaining in Kurram during the summer. The 2nd Punjab Infantry is at present returning to Kohat on relief by the 6th Punjab Infantry. The troops, 5th Bombay Cavalry and two companies of the 1st Baluchis, withdrawn from Mekran, left Karachi on the 2nd for Jacobabad and Quetta, respectively.

A RUMOUR has been extraordinarily prevalent among the natives at Quetta, that Colonel Yate, on mission to Herat, was killed at Kandahar. As news has been received from him after leaving Kandahar, it is needless to say that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumour.

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY DIFFICULTY.

CONCESSION BY THE CORPORATION.

THE first item of business taken up by the members of the Municipal Corporation, at a meeting held at the Town Hall yesterday, had reference to the application of the Tramway Company for some concession in the matter of the rates paid to the Municipality, which, if refused, would necessitate the closing of the Company. There was a very full attendance of the members, and several of them took part in the discussion in the matter of the dispute between the Tramway Company and the Corporation.

Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that on the last occasion that they had met he had made a proposal to them which he had urged in the interests of the public, the Tramway Company, and the Corporation, which in this matter were all intimately connected, and he advised the members of the Corporation to make some concession to the Company in the matter of track-rent. The general committee had considered the matter, and they had come to the conclusion that the appeal of the Company was worthy of some consideration. Since their last meeting in accordance with an expression of opinion then expressed, Mr. Maples had been asked to state whether the Company had attempted any reduction in the establishment to meet their difficulties. He had replied that the Company had done all that was possible in the way of reductions, and that their expenses during the last year had fallen by Rs. 8,000. He (the Chairman) did not think it necessary to repeat all that he had said on the previous occasion in support of the resolution which he was about to put, which was practically what he had suggested on the previous occasion, and which had received the assent of the general committee and now came up before all the commissioners as a recommendation from that body. There had been a slight modification by the general committee of the terms which he had suggested. Instead of allowing a concession in perpetuity, the general committee had agreed that the track-rent per mile should be fixed at the present rates till the twenty-first year of the present agreement, and that a remission of Rs. 15,000 should be granted for five years, commencing from the next official year, the concession being subject to the condition that the dividends declared by the Company do not exceed three and-a-half per cent. per annum during that period. He would now simply read the resolution which ran in the following terms ; (a) That the track-rent per mile be fixed at the present rates up to the end of the twenty-first year of the present agreement, and that a remission of Rs. 15,000 a year be granted for five years, with effect from 1894, subject to the condition that the dividends declared by the Company do not exceed three and-a-half per cent. per annum during that period ; (*b*) that if the above terms be accepted by the Company, an agreement be drawn up modifying the existing agreement and providing for the Company's continuous working hereafter under the new terms.

Maharaja Narendra Krishna seconded the proposal.

Baboo Nolin Behary Sircar drew attention to the fact that the present rates for track-rent varied in different quarters of the town, and that it would be better to specify the rates for the different sections. This was agreed to.

Nawab Abdool Luteef supported the resolution and expressed the hope that it would be carried, for, in his opinion, the Company should, in the interests of the public, receive some concession.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chatterjee moved an amendment in the following terms : "That in view of the proposed re-adjustment of tramway fares, the consideration of the question of granting a concession to the Tramway Company be postponed, until such time as the financial result of such re-adjustment can be known." In doing so he said that he felt it was his duty to enquire in what manner the general committee had arrived at their conclusion. One would suppose that the principal of local self-government was the principle of discussion, otherwise why was it necessary for the whole body of commissioners to meet occasionally to confirm or reject the recommendations of the general committee. No information whatever had, in the printed papers circulated to the members, been given of the process of reasoning by which the general committee had thought fit to dispose of this matter, in the shape of the recommendation which had been presented to them. He was both surprised and mortified that the bare resolution of the general committee was thrown at their heads, without a word of explanation, and that that committee considered that the whole body of commissioners was considered only a body for registering their decisions. However wise the conclusion arrived at may be, it should not have been beneath the dignity of the general committee to take the whole body of commissioners into their confidence. The latter had the right to demand that full details of the discussion on the question, by the general committee, should be placed before them. It was a well-known principle of law that while justice was done, the public should be made to believe that justice had been done, otherwise the public were not satisfied. The way this question had been discussed was very unsatisfactory, and its disposal by the general committee meant a serious loss to the Corporation. Under the circumstances, it should not have been disposed of in the cavalier fashion that it had been, and all he could say was that he could not recall any previous case in which such secrecy had been observed, as in this. What the general committee had done was directly opposed to municipal procedure, and on that ground their recommendation ought not to be considered. Unless some explanation was given of the procedure adopted the meeting had every right to consider that this was an attempt on the part of a few to exercise autocratic power on the many—an attempt which he felt sure would be resisted to the utmost. The general committee expected the meeting to adopt, without one word of explanstion, their recommendation that Rs. 15,000 of their legal dues should be remitted for five years, and that the Corporation should have no power to raise the track-rent even in case the present Company failed and sold out. The recommendation was outrageous. As to the question of public convenience, the Corporation owed a duty to the public, and that duty should be fulfilled. He could not, however, conceive on what principle the amount of the remission had been arrived at, and he thought that the commissioners should have received some information in regard to the calculation. Mr. Maples, the managing agent, had suggested an increase in the fares to meet the financial difficulties of the Company, and it was only fair that the effect of the re-adjustment of the fares should be fairly tested before any concession should be made to the Company. The speaker then, at considerable length, dwelt on the calculations submitted by Mr. Maples, and concluded by saying that Mr. Maples' contention that a comparison between Bombay and Calcutta was unfair, because there were no third class carriages in Bombay, although very taking was very inaccurate. Mr. Maples had, whether purposely or not he would not stop to enquire, forgotten to mention that there was a train service throughout almost every ward of the Bombay city, and that passengers could travel by railway from one end of Bombay city to the other, at fares which were not above the tramway charges. Mr. Maples' calculations had been made on wrong premises and should not, therefore, be accepted. He (the speaker) begged that the meeting would give his amendment their best consideration and support.

Dr. Sanders seconded the amendment. He said if it was not carried he would then move another amendment, which would be in effect that no concession should be made to the Company for more than one year at a time, and that the Company should come up to the Corporation year by year when the budget estimates were being considered, for a decision as to whether the concession should be continued.

Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf and Mr. Ryland supported the resolution. Mr. Osmond in supporting the resolution desired to point out a matter which had been overlooked in the resolution of the general committee ; the question whether if the Corporation made any concession to the Company they were not justified in demanding a *quid pro quo*, which was much to be desired, *viz.*, that the Company should bind themselves under a penalty against stopping the running of their cars. It was unreasonable that the Corporation should make a concession and yet have no guarantee that threats—and they we re only threats—such as had recently been made, sh ould not be repeated. He was also of opinion that the proposed remission of Rs. 15,000, which only amounted to three and-a-half per cent., was a very small one to make. He thought that the concession should fix the limit of the dividend at five per cent., and that the concession should commence from this year and not from next.

Baboo Kally Nath Mitter moved a further amendment in the following terms : "The commissioners resolve to make a yearly grant to the Company for the space of three years, commencing from the year 1894-95, of a sum equivalent to a quarter of the rent payable by it to them, provided that the Tramway Company gives a guarantee not to stop the running of cars during that time." He said that if the resolution, as drafted by the general committee, w s passed in its present shape, it would be necessary to appeal to the Legislature to alter the existing Municipal Act before it could be given effect to. If the meeting accepted the amendment which he now proposed, it would not be necessary to go up to the Legislature, for the provisions of the amendment could be put into operation under section 36 of the Act. Three years was a long time, and fair opportunity would be allowed to judge of the result of the concession. It would be inconvenient to upset the present agreement with the Company, by amending the law, when an easier course could be adopted. He had fixed three years in his resolution, because he did not think it fair to bind their successors to an arrangement which they might not approve of, and those who came after them would have the opportunity ; shortly after coming into office, of confirming or reconsidering the arrangement. He felt sure that his proposal would meet the wishes of the public who used the tramway cars, who would acknowledge, if it was carried, that the commissioners were alive to their interests. The remission of the quarter rent which he proposed would represent Rs. 12,000 instead of Rs. 15,000 recommended by the general committee. He did not think that the commissioners could do away with the sliding scale of track-rent unless an amending Act was passed. A remission of a quarter rent was a large concession to make, and there was nothing in the amendment to lead the Company to believe that the concession would not be continued after the expiration of the three years proposed.

Mr. J. Ghosal seconded the amendment.

Baboo Norendro Nath Sen and Moulvi Surajul-Islam, opposed both amendments and spoke in support of the resolution.

Baboo Bhupendro Nath Bose supported Baboo Kally Nath Mitter's amendment.

Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee, in supporting the resolution, said that he wished to say a word or two. He hoped that the commissioners would see fit to pass unanimously the resolution of the general committee. The great point in this question was whether their proposal was likely to be accepted by the other side. Mr. Maples, who was present at the last meeting of the general committee had said that the Company attached much importance to the reduction of the track-rent. In regard to the complaint which had been made in reference to the suppression of the details of the discussion in general committee, he stated that the suppression was agreed to, after a very careful consideration. Several matters of a purely confidential nature had transpired in the course of the discussion by the general committee, and it was necessary that those matters should be treated with some amount of secrecy. This was the only reason which had influenced the general committee in not publishing their proceeding in detail. He earnestly hoped that in response to the pronounced expression of public opinion, given in the Town Hall at a recent meeting, the meeting would pass the Chairman's motion by a large majority.

Baboo Nolin Behary Sircar drew attention to what he thought was a defect in the Chairman's resolution. He thought that it should be distinctly stipulated that, in consideration of the proposed concession, the Tramway Company should undertake not to stop running their cars without the previous consent of the commissioners.

Several others of the members spoke for and against the resolution, and the amendments, and then Baboo Kally Nath Mitter replied to the objections which had been urged against his motion, and Baboo Mohini Mohun Chatterjee did likewise, and the Chairman urged a few more reasons in support of his motion. Baboo Mohini Mohun Chatterjee's amendment was next put to the meeting and lost. Baboo Kally Nath Mitter's amendment was afterwards put to the vote, and was also declared lost. A poll was demanded, which resulted in a declaration of thenty-three votes for, and thirty-eight votes against, the amendment. The Chairman's motion was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

LOSS OF A LADY AT SEA.

REGARDING the terribly sad disappearance of Miss Starr from on boardship on her way to England, it appears that the accounts received in this country do not give any hope of her having been left at Port Said although they do not state exactly how far from the port the accident, for such it must have been, occurred. Miss Gaisford, who was Miss Starr's cabin companion, writes :—

In the evenings I was always accustomed to go to bed at least an hour before she did and was invariably asleep before she came to the cabin. On Saturday morning, 8th April, on waking as usual about 6 o'clock, I missed Miss Starr from the cabin and found her berth had not been slept in. I instantly called the stewardess and our cabin steward, and search was made everywhere, but no trace of her was to be found. The Captain searched the cabin and her boxes, but we found absolutely nothing to throw any light on her disappearance, not a line in her handwriting or any trace of her. On Friday evening we were having music in the saloon and Miss Starr was present until about 9 o'clock, when she left the saloon, fetched a plaid shawl from her cabin and went on deck, and this is absolutely the last we saw of her. Miss Starr was in excellent health and spirits the whole time.

Mrs. Sandiford, who also writes to express sympathy with Miss Starr's relatives, says :—

She seemed so bright and always ready for a bit of fun and a laugh. She was always cheerful, and on the evening of her sad death, poor girl, she was talking to me after dinner making fun as usual."

Lastly one of her relatives in India writes :—

"I cannot possibly imagine that it could have been otherwise than an accident. She has not had any unhappiness of any kind—she came on to us on a visit and was returning to a happy home with every reasonable comfort. We had a long letter from her, posted at Suez, dated April 6th, full of happiness and fun, saying how nice all the people on board were, etc., and of future plans, asking for news of the dance and of people at Lahore, etc., and of our move up here, also saying she would write from Marseilles. None of our family have ever been weak-minded, much less insane. She was the last person that one could dream of ever throwing away her life. The impression conveyed to my mind by the letters from people on board is that she must have jumped overboard. This I cannot believe as there appears to be absolutely no evidence of any description whatever. Of course I an aware of the unlikelihood of anyone accidentally falling overboard ; but having travelled myself, I know, after leaving a port, gangways are often carelessly left open for some time, and possibly she felt the saloon hot, and coming on deck in the darkness from the light below, may have fallen overboard. It is anyhow very strange that at so early an hour in the evening no one should have seen or heard anything. At present it is hard to believe she is dead, and though I feel there can be little hope, I still await any further particulars that may throw light on so strange a mystery. Naturally the officers of the ship would pooh pooh any idea of her falling overboard, especially if negligence may have contributed to the accident. We know how strangely accidents do happen, and though I think such an accident unlikely, with all I know of the case, I can but consider the other alternative even far more improbable. To her mother it will be a terrible calamity. She was counting the days to her arrival and had seen the notice of the ship's arrival at Marseilles. I have not up to date received any notice from the Hall Line officials."

BY one hundred and nineteen votes against fourteen the Belgian Chamber, on April 18, adopted a proposal by M. Nyssen which concedes manhood suffrage, tempered by plural voting in the case of persons possessing a certain standard of education or a certain amount of property. This action had an immediate effect on the strike which broke out, the other week, on account of the rejection of universal suffrage by the Constituent Assembly. The compositors, whose absence from their "cases" had prevented all the papers but the *Independance Belge* from coming out, returned to work. The general council of the Labour Party, at a special meeting, while "recording the inscription off manhood suffrage in the Constitution," resolved, however, to continue the struggle until the suppression of the plural vote is obtained and the establishment of political equality has been won." It is said that the Premier has a decree of dissolution ready for an emergency. In the capital the Civil Guard bars all the streets leading to the Parliament, the park, and the royal palace, and to the Government's request to the suburban burgomasters to forbid processions and public meeting everyone of them has agreed but the Burgomaster of Molenbeck, a manufacturing suburb in which a meeting of fifteen thousand strikers—an orderly gathering which included many women—was held on April 18. During the day M. Picard, one of the foremost Brussels lawyers, was arrested for having delivered a seditious speech against the authority of the Burgomaster of Brussels. During the week encounters between the gendarmerie and the strikers have been of frequent occurrence ; and several persons have been killed and wounded in the mining districts. In Brussels itself something like 100,000f. damage has been done to property. Proceedings have been instituted against M. Volders, the Socialist leader.

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FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. J. L. KIPLING.

AT Lahore, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, Mr. J. L. Kipling. C. I. E., who leaves India for good this week, and the Rev. T. F. Dale, who leaves India for two years, and Lahore probably for good, were entertained together at a farewell dinner in the Punjab Club. The Bishop of Lahore presided, and there were present, Messrs. C. A. Roe, Mackworth Young, C. L. Tupper, Colonel Holroyd, Surgeon-Colonel Stephen, Mr. E. B. Francis, Rev. J. W. Haslam, Messrs. Tarton Smith, W. Kellner, J. Sime, F. Haden Cope, Veterinary-Captain J. Nunn, Mr. J. Gouldsbury, Dr. A. M. Stein, Messrs. A. Turner, Gisborne Smith, Sydney Smith, C. Roe, W. A. Robinson, S. M. Robinson, E. K. Robinson, F. Stevenson, A. Bates, C. Critchley, L. Bean, W. M. Masson, A. S. Grant, J. J. Connolly, A. C. Harrison, and A. Grey. Messrs. E. W. Parker, W. G. Goldney, F. H. Andrews, W. S. Davis, and Surgeon-Captain R. H. Charles were unvoidably absent. The honour of proposing the health of the guests fell to Mr. Mackworth Young, as the oldest inhabitant of Lahore among the senior hosts.

Mr. Mackworth Young said that he was much less fitted than others present to perform the task which had been given to him, and he had yielded with reluctance to the argument that he ought to do it as there was special fitness in the conjunction of the names of Dale and Kipling. Taking Mr. Kipling's name first, he showed that Bombay had, many years ago, the first benefit of Mr. Kipling's services, and it was in Bombay that he commenced the work which he has so long and consistently carried out in the improvement of Indian Art. He had rendered other special services. He had created Indian heraldry and had blazoned its principles to the world at the Delhi Assemblage. He had created and matured the School of Art. He had done the greatest services to Literature and there were none of us who had not been the better for the polished and cultivated writings above his well-known *nom-de-plume* in years gone by. But Literature was a department in which the name of Kipling had since risen to very high distinction in the world ; and the point which they had to remember about the Kipling who was with them that night, was the service he had rendered to Indian Art. Mr. Kipling went to Indian Art, and took he by the hand, and drew her out from the difficulties and dangers by which she was surrounded. She was dying of neglect, she was nearly poisoned by aniline dye, but Mr. Kipling had been able to deduce from her unhappy circumstances a very different state of things. He had freed the Oriental Art of India from the false modern ideas that were strangling her, and had brought her into a position of world-wide honour on her own merits. As proof of this he need merely note that under Mr. Kipling's supervision one of his pupils had been entrusted with the decoration, on purely Indian lines, of a portion of the Royal Palace at Osborne. The Punjab, and especially Punjab Art, would in the future, have more and more reason to be grateful to him. Nor must they forget upon this occasion the talented woman who had been at his side all these years, with her great artistic capacities and delicate literary instincts, an able help-meet to him in all his labours. (Loud applause.)

As Mr. Kipling had assisted Indian Art to emerge from the difficulties of her position, so Mr. Dale had taken by the hand a depressed community, and devoted his whole strength to raising their condition. Mr. Dale would be always especially remembered in Lahore and the Punjab as the friend of the "poor white." His active interest and earnest sympathy had shown itself in many directions on behalf of the poor European and Eurasian in our midst. He had done great things for the Cathedral High School, and the Orphanages of Lahore bore evident traces of his energy and care ; but if he had done nothing else, he had established a permanent claim upon our gratitude by the creation of the Strangers' Home, which had practically cured Lahore of the plague of loafers that used to infest it. Like Mr. Kipling he had made a special line of good work his aim, and had carried it on to success. Their guests had other points of similarity also, for neither of them, he was sure, had any enemies ; but he would spare them the further discussion of their virtues, and would only say that the Punjab, and especially Lahore—for Mr. Dale, he hoped, would return to the Punjab—will miss them both, and wishes them both well. Mr. Kipling, who is leaving the Province for good, will, naturally, leave the wider circle of regret, for the work that has been so well performed for many years, work which, he was sorry to say, had been the cause of his health breaking down ; but they all earnestly wished for him in the future all possible happiness and as much health as may be. Mr. Dale was not actually leaving their Province for good, and hence the difficulty of keeping their name undivided to the end, but to Mr. Dale, too, they wished much happiness during the absence. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Kipling rose to reply, and in tones of evident feeling said that the unanimity of the applause that had followed Mr. Mackworth Young's to kind observations, reminded him of an incident in a village belfry in England, where the bellringers were ringing a noisy peal, and when they were asked what it was for they said that the choir was "rejoicing for Shrowsbury and Talbot" and they were rejoicing too, though they did not belong to Shrewsbury and Talbot but to the Vicar. This readiness of all to take part in the double-barrelled rejoicing for Shrewsbury *and* Talbot was recalled to his mind by the unanimity of this gathering in honour of Dale *and* Kipling ; but as for himself, in spite of his pleasant surroundings, he could not help feeling rather like a corpse at an Irish wake, hearing one's own virtues praised and past action discussed. To send in one's official resignation after a long life of work was, indeed, sadly like the Japanese *hari-kari*, or official suicide, to attend one's own funeral, take a glass at one's own burial and hear one's own funeral sermon. Although he had never heard a more kindly and flattering sermon than that which Mr. Mackworth Young had just delivered, this kind of thing must always make one feel very serious when one considers that one has reached the farewell act at the end of it all, when "they all did cry, why did ye die, ye fule," for after all one goes at one's own will and pleasure. He would leave India all the same with much regret, with the regret that all in his position must feel, for no one in India has ever done a complete work. No man who has taken any task in hand in India can say "I have finished." His had been only a little career and not important ; but no one could have met with a more cordial reception than had been given to him that night, and the occasion would always be one of pride. It was sad to leave the many good men and true friends he had made, and even the hot weather with its pleasant and cheery company at the Club, would be sad to him in the losing of it. With a few more words, in which he feelingly expressed his thanks to all present, Mr. Kipling resumed his seat amid renewed applause.

Mr. Dale on rising was received with applause which was renewed when he commenced by comparing himself to "the immortal Mr. Jorrocks, who, when a dinner was to be given in his honour, interviewed the gentleman who was to propose his health, and told him not to mind laying the batter on thick, because he "could stand a wast of praise." Mr. Mackworth Young, he said, had done everything necessary to the full gratification of his appetite ; but if there was one on the compliments more than another he would value, it was his being identified with the cause of the "poor white." He was delighted to be regarded as the friend of the poor European and Eurasian in this country, because he knew that no community in any country needed friends so much. On this occasion he could not help feeling himself to be most fortunate in every way. He was fortunate in the time he had come to Lahore, fortune in his predecessors, fortunate in his coadjutors, fotunate in being called the friend of the poor European, fortunate in sharing honours with Mr. Kipling, fortunate in the prospect of returning again with renewed health of mind and body to work again. For some of his good fortune he had to thank those around him, and especially for the kind and hearty way that they had received him.

Mr. Dale's speech was loudly applauded, and soon after the party broke up.

MESSRS. MESSUM, boat-builders, of Richmond, have completed, to the order of the Nizam of Hyderabad, a remarkable pleasure boat. Two boats of the size of a large skiff have been joined side by side by a deck, upon the extremities of which rise a number of finely-carved pillars supporting a pagoda-shaped roof. The whole of the woodwork is of teak, a wood which is not warped by heat. As an instance of the great expenditure of labour upon the boat, which is only twenty-eight feet long by fourteen feet wide, it may be stated that the tiles of the roof are composed of some three thousand small pieces of teak, most of which have had to be specially cut. There are no windows, but all four sides of the barge will be hung with pure silk of the richest quality, while the deck will be cushioned in the same costly way to a height of some feet. The barge will be propelled by two feathered paddles, placed between the bows and sterns of the two supporting boats and turned by handles after the manner of a small canoe. The barge is intended for use on a lake near to which the Nizam has a summer palace. It is now moored in the river opposite to Buccleuch House at Richmond.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE Two Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-olds, colts 9st., and fillies 8st. 9lbs. : the owner of the second to receive 300 sovereigns out of the stakes and the third to save his stake ; Rowley Mile (1 mile 11 yards)—91 subs. Closed 3rd November, 1891.

Mr. McCalmont's b c Isinglass, by Isonomy—Deadlock, T. Loates 1
Mr. C. D. Rose's b c Ravensbury, by Isonomy—Penitent, Barker 2
The Duke of Portland's b c Raeburn, by St. Simon—Mowerina, J. Wall 3
The Duke of Beaufort's b c Son of a Gun, by Petronel—Ithona, G. Barrett 0
The Duke of Beaufort's b c St. Jude, by St. Simon—Palmula, G. Gough 0
Col. North's b c Royal Harry, by Kilwarlin—Sultana, by Doncaster, R. Chaloner 0
The Duke of Portland's b or br c Kilmarnock, by Hampton—Atalanta, J Woodburn 0
Mr. Douglas Baird's br c Harbinger, by Galopin—Primavera, M. Cannon 0
Mr. John Charlton's ch c Watch Tower, by Muncaster—Mizpah, by Macgregor, F. Rickaby 0
General Owen William's b c Perigord, by St. Simon—Effie Deans, G. Chaloner 0

(Winner trained by J. Jewitt, Newmarket.)

Betting : 5 to 4 on Isinglass.

Won by three quarters of a length.

Isinglass started three times last year and won on each of them, his first success being in the Maiden Plate at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting on the 18th of last May, when he defeated Sweet Laura by three-quarters of a length, Quickly Wise being third and Queen's Pardon fourth : seven others ran. His next appearance was in the New Stakes at Ascot, which

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Wallace, a clergyman of Orkney, during the latter half of the seventeenth century, states that "Fin-men" were occasionally seen off the coast of Orkney, each in a small skiff, and he gives the years 1682 and 1684 as dates of their appearance. Another writer, Brand, gives such dates as 1700 and 1701. One of their skin-boats was preserved as a rarity in the Hall of the Edinburgh College of Physicians. Wallace conjectured that these Fin-men were Esquimaux from Greenland, but Brand speaks of them as from Finland. Orkneyan tradition connects them with a certain island in Orkney, with Shetland, Norway, the Faroe Islands, and even with Iceland. Mr. David MacRitchie, a well-known Scotch antiquarian, thinks it most probable that the "Fin-men" came from Europe, not Greenland. Esquimaux might indeed come all the way from Greenland, but the freequency of their visits and the neighbourhood of Scandinavia make it more likely they came from thence.

We are disposed to agree with Mr. MacRitchie, for the Lapps were once called Finns, and are indeed ethnologically the same people. Their skin dresses and boats bear a resemblance to those of the Esquimaux. In the ninth century the whole of Scandinavia down to the 60th parallel was Lapp or Finnish territory, and the race continued to dwell there long afterwards. In fact, the modern Scandinavians have a dash of Finnish blood. The Icelanders, who by authors and historians are usually regarded as Scandinavians, probably owe their short stature to the "Fin-men."

Mr. Stevenson's new book, the "Island Nights' Entertainment," and the political crisis in Samoa, have given these islands a new interest. They became known to Europe, through the massacre of the companions of La Perouse, namely, Captain De Langle, of the Astrolabe, Dr. De Lamanon, and six sailors, in 1788. These islanders then had the reputation of being ferocious cannibals, but are now semi-civilised, perhaps we should say civilised, as they have a Parliament of two Houses and a European constitution. Their calendar is now in harmony with that of Europe and America. The Samoan group consists of six islands, three large and three small. Apia, the capital, a seaport, is situated on the north coast of the island of Oupolou. The islands are extinct volcanoes covered with luxuriant vegetation, and there is a belt of alluvial land along the shore. They are protected by a coral reef. The climate is mild and equable, the thermometer seldom rising above 93deg. Fahr., or falling below 70deg. Fahr. February is the hottest, and July or August the coldest month. The rainy season December to April is also the windiest, and a year seldom passes without a hurricane.

Thanks to the warm, humid climate and fertile soil, the flora of Samoa is one of the richest known, but the fauna is meagre. Birds, reptiles, and fishes are numerous, but cattle, goats, and sheep have been imported. Except three hundred whites and some thousands of labourers from Melanesia, the inhabitants are of the Polynesian race, and the most beautiful of that race. They number about thirty-five thousand. Tall of stature, brownish-yellow of skin, black haired, well proportioned with rounded heads of the sub-bracycephalic type index, 81·8, the Samoans are in general a fine race. On one hand they have blended to some extent with the Europeans, and on the other, with the smaller, darker, long-headed, and crispy-haired Melanesians. They are gay, good-humoured, and easy-going, but their old, simple life is threatened with change from the European planters and their black labourers. It is even a question of importing Chinese and Japanese coolies. Converted to Christianity since 1830, the Samoans are mostly Protestants, but some are Catholics, and many preserve their old religious ideas. Copra and cotton are the principal exports.

Professor Sergi of the University of Rome, claims to have shown that the Papuas are not a separate race, but a compound of many varieties extending beyond Melanesia to Australia, Polynesia, Micronesia, and even to the Andaman Islands. Only a few of these varieties are localised, for example, the Hypaistenocilobranchymetopus stenocrotaphicus neocaledonensis! The term is his own invention, and really if anthropologists are to go on at this rate a new terror will be added to the scientific life.

Professor Marangoni, of Florence, has devised a simple apparatus for showing the magnetism of liquids. A glass bulb or globe open at the top and bottom has the two holes closed with india-rubber. Through the rubber the nipple-shaped polies of an electro-magnet project into the bulb, which contains a little of the liquid. The poles are horizontal, and the liquid rises or falls between them when the magnets are excited by an electric current. Perchloride of iron for example, rises, and naphtha falls.

Herr Knut Angstrom has found that a Geisler tube containing rarefied nitrogen at the extreme limit of exhaustion when excited by the induction coil gives a radiation consisting of 95 per cent. of light. As seven per cent. of the electric energy is transformed into radiation, it follows that the Geisler tube is an economical form of illumination if the light could be got in sufficient intensity.

The Scandinavian "lur" is a slender bronze horn in the shape of an S. It is found in the bogs of Sweden and the coast of Germany near Denmark. Its length is six to seven feet, and the twist is in two planes. The metal is thin, and cast in sections, which have been fitted together. There is no existing musical instrument like it, and its probable age is 2,000 to 3,000 years. Not long ago some of these ancient "lurs" were played at a concert given by Dr. Angul Hammerich at the National Museum, Copenhagen.

Mr. Samuel Garman, an American naturalist, has been studying the book-worms of his country, and his observations may be useful to the librarian. The "Lepisma saccharina," or "fish bug," "silver fish," "bristle tail," is a tiny, thin, silvery, and very active creature, which is so fond of paste and sizing that it does not object to a little printer's ink with it, and frequently destroys entire pages. Another pest is the "buffalo bug" or "carpet bug," which is really a beetle ("Antherenus varius"), and is common in temperate and tropical regions. A third is the "Blatta Australasiæ," a cockroach which devours clothing and leather as well as paper, and is found from the tropics to beyond the temperate zones. The "Blatta gigantea" or "drummer" of the West Indies has a trick of knocking on the wainscot, and even of attacking persons while asleep. Mr. Garman is cynical enough to hint that if the "Blatta" would only eat certain books and their authors he might do a service to the world. Pyrethrum powder is the remedy he recommends for "silver fish" and cockroaches. Bisulphide of carbon evaporated in closed boxes or cases containing the "Buffalo bug" is said to exterminate it. He also, quite impartially recommends a mixture containing phosphorus called "the infallible water bug and roach exterminator," made by Barnard and Co., of Boston, which he has found effective.

In our age of revolutionary opinions it is hardly surprising to find Mr. Mott, F.R.G.S., arguing before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society that the highest races of men are the hairiest, and consequently, by natural selection, the day is coming when both men and women will be covered with a "natural garment of fine soft fur." This is bad news for the tailor and milliner, and it may cause a few natural regrets to men and women of fashion, but on reflection it cannot but be satisfactory to mankind in general, at least from the point of view of comfort and economy. Most people, we fancy, have been inclined to regard the hairy people, such as the Ainos of Yeddo and the pigmies of Central Africa as rather superior than inferior to the hairless races.

Dr. S. Weissenberg has been struck with the prevalence of moustaches among the women of Constantinople. He finds this peculiarity to exist on more than ten per cent. of the women between the ages of eighteen and fifty whom he met on the streets. The same feature is above all common among the women of Armenia, and also those of Spain, especially in Madrid. Dr. Brunton also observed it on three per cent. of the Philadelphia women, but the proportion is unreliable, as depilatories are much used in the States. Negresses and mullatto women are apparently quite free from it.

Mr. A. G. Rockfeller, a member of the Reminiscence Club, St. Louis, Mo., has recently related an incident in the life of Edison which came under his own observation while both were telegraph operators in the Memphis office. Edison it seems walked into the office one morning "looking like a veritable hayseed," in hickory shirt and butternut pants tucked into the tops of his boots, which were a size too large and guiltless of blacking. "Where's the boss?" he inquired, but no one replied, and he repeated the question. At length the manager asked what he could do for him, and Edison requested a job. He was engaged and put on the St. Louis wire, the fastest in the office, much to the amusement of the other operators, who expected a fiasco. Presently a message came along in the renowned lightning speed of the St. Louis operator. Edison quite coolly threw his leg over an arm of his chair, put a "wad of spruce gum" into his mouth, and began to write some 200 words behind. The message came faster and faster, and every operator crowded round the new comer to see how he was getting on. To the astonishment of all he was "right on the word, and dotting his i's and crossing his t's with the greatest care. At length St. Louis got tired and slowed down, when Edison struck in and said to him, "Here, here! this is no primer class. Get a hustle on you!" "I saw the wizard not long ago," remarked Mr. Rockfeller, "he doesn't wear a hickory shirt nor put his pants in his boots, but he is far from being a dude yet."

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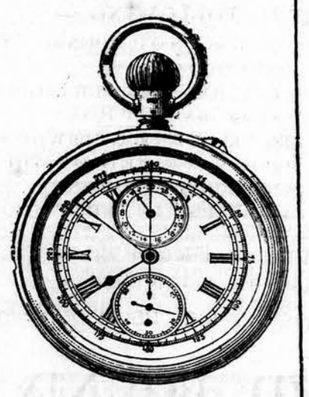

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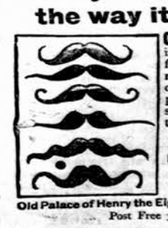

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